The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Battle in the Shenandoah Valley.

Jackson Overtaken by General Fremont and Compelled to Fight.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Jackson Driven from his Chosen Position with Heavy Loss.

MOVEMENTS BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Severe Losses of the Enemy in the Skirmishes Near Harrisonburgh.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS GEN. ASHBY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, CAMP NEAR PORT REPUBLIC, June 8—9 A. M.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

(No. 48.)—The army left Harrisonburgh at 6 this morning, and at 8½ my advance engaged the rebels about seven miles from that place, near Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his troops formed *en masse*. *It consisted undoubtedly of Jackson's entire force.*

The battle began with heavy firing at 11 o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Some skirmishing and artillery firing continuing from that time until dark.

Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers, the hottest of the small-arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Stahl's Brigade, consisting of five regiments.

The bayonet and canister shot were used freely and with great effect by our men.

The loss on both sides is very great; ours is very heavy among the officers.

A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made without partiality.

I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the service of the artillery was especially admirable.

We are encamped on the field of battle, which may be renewed at any moment.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

BATTLE-GROUND [illegible] MILES FROM HARRISONBURGH, June 8, *via* WASHINGTON, June 10.

JACKSON made a stand at this point and we attacked him this morning. The country is not favorable for open fighting, being hilly and woody. Our forces were drawn up in battle line—Gen. STAHL on the left, supported by Gen. BOHLEN; Gen. MILROY in the centre, supported on the right by Gen. SCHENCK. Gen. [illegible] had command of the reserve.

Skirmishing commenced between 10 and 11 o'clock, and cannonading at about 12. The enemy had an excellent position, and directed their fire well, but as few men were killed as generally fall by [illegible].

Gen. STAHL made an advance nearly to the river, driving the enemy back, but they precipitated their main column on him, and he was compelled to retire to avoid being flanked. His forces came out in good order, and our line was reformed in better position.

Up to 3 o'clock the cannonading was brisk, but after that time it slackened, and now, at 4 o'clock, everything is quiet, as it should be on a Sunday evening.

Our men fought well. The Garibaldi, De Kalb, and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, suffered most severely.

So thick are the woods that it is impossible for one to see the movements even by mingling in them, nor can any estimate be formed of the force opposed to us. A prisoner says Gen. EWELL lies between our right wing and the river with six thousand men.

When our advance fell back the enemy did not pursue, preferring to maintain his position, and throw on us the burden of attack.

It is thought that JACKSON, finding no bridge here, will attempt to cross at Mt. Crawford, where he will find no bridge either.

It is as yet too early to give you a list of killed or wounded, as but few of them are yet brought in.

C. H. W.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, BATTLEFIELD [illegible], HARRISONBURGH, Va., Sunday, June 8.

Gen. Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of whom he has been in pursuit for a week, forced him to fight, and has driven him from his chosen position with heavy loss.

He left Harrisonburgh this morning at 6 o'clock, and advanced in pursuit of JACKSON by the road leading to Port Republic. On the left of the turnpike to Staunton, seven miles beyond Harrisonburgh, the advanced guard discovered the enemy posted in the woods to the left and front, apparently in force.

Artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling without eliciting any reply. JACKSON at last having been forced to make a stand with his whole army, had completely masked his position in wood and [illegible].

Infantry and cavalry were sent forward. The whole column rapidly came up, and the line of battle, extending nearly two miles, was promptly formed under direction of Col. ALBERT, Chief of the Staff. Before it was completed, Gen. STAHL, with the Garibaldi Guards, became engaged with the enemy on the extreme right, and forced him to fall back.

At this a general advance was ordered, and the whole line moved forward. Gen. MILROY had the centre, Gen. SCHENCK the right, and Gen. STAHL with all his brigade except the Garibaldi Guards, the front. Gen. [illegible], Gen. BOHLEN's and Col. [illegible] brigades composed the reserve.

The line moved down the slopes of these hills into the valley and up the opposite ascent, which, at the summits, were covered with woods. In these woods and in belts and in the heavy timber beyond, the enemy were posted.

Gen. STAHL, on the left, was first engaged. Gens. MILROY and SCHENCK found the enemy soon after, and the battle almost immediately became general.

Gen. STAHL, after SCHIRMER's Battery had shelled the rebel position, advanced the Eighth New-York and Forty-fifth New-York through the woods into the open field, on the other side of which the enemy's right wing was concealed in the woods. The Eighth advanced gallantly under a heavy fire, but being so long unsupported by the Forty-fifth, and largely outnumbered, were finally forced to retire. Col. [illegible] was severely wounded, and the whole regiment badly cut up, losing not less than half, more than half its strength.

The enemy's pursuit was checked by artillery, and Gen. STAHL finally withdrew his brigade to a stronger position, repulsing a flank movement, and holding his wing firmly.

Gen. MILROY advanced his centre rapidly, the artillery fire compelling the enemy to give ground. Gen. SCHENCK, on the right, twice drove back the rebels who attempted to turn his position. Along our whole line our artillery, under Col. PILSEN's direction, was served with great vigor and precision, and the final success was largely due to its effect.

The enemy suffered severely. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its members in attempting to capture WIEDRICH's Battery, which *cut them to pieces with canister at fifty paces.* The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their position.

Col. CLUSERET, with his weak brigade, took and held the centre of the enemy's position and his encampment is there to-night.

Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel lines, and forced them to retreat.

The loss is heavy on both sides, the enemy suffering especially from our artillery.

The Garibaldi Guards lost nearly 200; the Twenty-fifth Ohio 60. The total loss is estimated at from six to eight hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

Col. VAN GILSA (De Kalb Regiment); Capt. PAHLS, Eighth New-York; Capt. MILLER, Twenty-ninth New-York; Capt. BISCHOFF, Thirty-ninth New-York; Capt. CHAS. NORRIS, Twenty-fifth Ohio; Surgeon CANTWELL, Eighty-second Ohio, are all wounded. Many other officers are wounded and killed.

The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields. The enemy's advantages of position and the numbers were counterbalanced and defeated by Gen. FREMONT's skillful handling of his troops, and the coolness and determination with which he pressed his success.

The fight was furious for three hours, and continued till nearly dark.

Our army sleeps on the field of battle.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

The following was received at the War Department this A. M.:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD, HARRISONBURGH, Saturday, June 7, 1862. 9 o'clock P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The attack upon the enemy's rear of yesterday, precipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe.

Their retreat is almost by an impassable road, along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon-loads of blankets, clothing, and other equipments are piled up in all directions.

During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen. STAHL's Brigade.

Gen. ASHBY, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, was among the killed.

Gen. MILROY made a reconnoissance, to-day, about seven miles on the Port Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's forces encamped in the timber.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

HARRISONBURGH, Sunday, June 8, *via* WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

General, formerly Colonel, ASHBY is dead. This is established beyond a doubt. The citizens along the line of road over which his cavalry passed this morning, were told so by his men, and a negro with whom I this afternoon conversed, a servant of one of the cavalry officers, left behind in the rapid march, saw him fall from his horse. He was shot in the breast, and died in a few hours. You will remember that I wrote you of the bold charge he made up to our lines, and his repulse by the fire of the Sixtieth Ohio. It was probably one of their shots that killed him.

It is thought that, besides Col. ASHBY, the rebels lost nearly thirty men by the fire of the Bucktails. We brought six bodies of the latter from the field and woods where they fell to-day. The trees in the vicinity were fairly splintered with balls.

Lieut.-Col. KANE is not on the field, and, despite the report of last night, it is quite certain now that he was only wounded, and is now alive, though a prisoner.

We found the body of Capt. THOS. R. HAINES, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, on the field where he fell. He was killed by a sabre stroke on the head.

JOHN JONES, of the same regiment, was wounded in the groin in the skirmish, and died last night at the house of a farmer where he was taken.

Capt. SHELMIRE, before reported killed, is probably only wounded and a prisoner, and Maj. FAIRBANKS, of the Fourth New-York Mounted Rifles, reported dead, is said to have been only wounded in the hand and captured.

A reconnoissance this afternoon shows that the rebel pickets are six miles from this place.

C. H. W.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, HARRISONBURGH, Saturday, June 7.

In the skirmish yesterday beyond the town, the rebel loss is ascertained to have been very heavy. Most of our wounded have been brought in. Col. KANE, of the "Bucktails," is in the enemy's hands. The body of Capt. HAINES, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, has been found. Captains SHELMIRE and CLARK, of the same regiment, are prisoners, and not wounded.

Col. ASHBY, the famous rebel cavalry leader, is undoubtedly killed. This is ascertained from people living near the battle-field, and from prisoners taken.

Maj. [illegible], of his regiment, was shot by Capt. [illegible], of the New-Jersey Cavalry.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The Movement to Mount Jackson—Over the Mountains—Skirmishing with Jackson's Rear Guard.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, ARMY ON THE MARCH, MOUNT JACKSON, Va., Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

In my last, from near Strasburgh, I gave you a hasty notice of the movement and progress of the troops belonging to this Department from its late encampment at Franklin up to that point. I intimated that we should rest near Strasburgh on Saturday night, 31st ult. Soon after that note was mailed a dense fog and mist arose to be our company over the mountain. Our starting was later than usual; the mist increased to rain as we turned to descend the mountain, and night overtook us before we reached the bottom. The perilous experiences of that fearful night I am sure will never be written, but in any other than war times might afford material for a very interesting record.

Suffice it to say we did not reach Strasburgh at all; but on nearing the place on Sunday morning, 1st inst., a brisk cannonading in the distance informed us that our advance guard had encountered the rebel JACKSON, who had reached there before us, thus thwarting for the time being our fond hopes and expectations.

This leads me reluctantly to recur to the complaints heretofore urged, of want of attention to this Department on the part of the Government, or its agents, on whose prompt and efficient action its usefulness so much depended. It is the old story over again, "for want of a nail the shoe was lost," &c. It has been derisively said by one whose authority will not be questioned, that Gen. FREMONT had been sent off to a mountainous region, where he could do no good and very little hurt; and this seems to have been accepted as the text for the treatment he has received. Had he been supplied with the means asked for, immediately on receiving his appointment, he would have had full possession of the great spinal cord line, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, early in April, and thus have effectually broken the back of the rebellion. He came very near doing it, as it was, with a totally inadequate force under COX, who reached within one day's march of it, at the Narrows of New River, in May, when he was repulsed by largely superior numbers under HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and turned back. So, also, in our march hither from Franklin, an entire day was lost on the top of the Shenandoah Mountain, *waiting for a supply train to come up from New Creek, without which it were fatal to* attempt to descend into this valley with a large army, when armies had been busy exhausting supplies for the last three or four months.

One lost day was just enough, and only enough, to put JACKSON in Strasburgh ahead of us, on his retreat up the valley from Martinsburgh, and has thus lost to the country ten times the value of all the transportation so long and so urgently asked for this Department.

We find here, then, a full justification for all the animadversions against *somebody*, for the cruel delay in fitting out this out-o'-the-way department, which could do neither hurt nor good.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, the advance of Gen. FREMONT's command, consisting of the Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, Col. TRIMBLE; the Eighth Virginia Infantry, Col. LOESCHER, with a battery of artillery, encountered the enemy, thrown out about four miles beyond Strasburgh, to meet us. A lively skirmishing was kept up for about three hours, in which our advance guard all participated, commanded by Col. CLUSERET, a French officer of military experience and skill, who has won distinction under GARIBALDI and other leaders in foreign lands; and who says, in his imperfect English, that "fighting is necessary for his health."

Gen. FREMONT, at the head of his main column, arrived soon after the firing commenced—the troops rapidly filing into line of battle as they came up, on an open ground admirably adapted for an extensive battle-field.

It turns out that this skirmishing was indulged in by JACKSON only to cover the retreat of his main column up the Valley toward Staunton. Whether or not he ever reaches there remains to be seen. His men have been severely marched for the last three weeks. He has been hotly pursued for two days, with occasional skirmishing on the road by his rear guard, from which we have taken some 400 to 500 prisoners, (reports vary,) of whom it is said the General took two himself at one time.

The enemy is now believed to be not far from New-Market, seven miles from this place, but has burned an important bridge behind him, across the Shenandoah River. We expect to cross in the morning, on a pontoon bridge, and perhaps surprise him before night in a way he is not quite prepared for.

On examining Sunday's work we found six slightly wounded—all but one belonging to the Eighth Virginia Infantry.

In the evening, a detachment was sent out beyond Strasburgh to interrupt the enemy's retreat. It was very dark, and little was accomplished. Col. FIGYELMESI, in a sabre encounter with ASHBY's Cavalry, was slightly wounded in the face and in the groin; Lieut. C. H. HAWKINS, of New-York, wounded in the thigh; also, a private, JOHN WILSON, in the arm. A rope stretched across the road threw our cavalry horses in confusion, and the expedition was fruitless of any important result.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The Rebel Plan of Operations—What they Tried to Do and What they Failed to Do—Jackson's Retreat Successful.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Thursday, June 5, 1862.

The most intelligible account of the enemy's designs, movements and force in the late advance from the South was brought here last night by a gentleman from Winchester, a close observer of passing events, and heretofore strictly reliable. His statement in substance is as follows:

When JACKSON left our front, near Harrisonburgh, to join JOHNSTON and drive back Gens. MILROY and SCHENCK, EWELL, with the advance guard of a larger force, came over into the Luray Valley to watch the *movements of Gen. Banks, and hold him in check* from crossing the Blue Ridge, which was supposed, at that time, by the Secessionists, to be the designed plan of the War Department. The rebel forces under Gens. LONGSTREET and SMITH formed a portion of the new corps of the valley. They remained about one day's march in rear of EWELL, while the latter was at Elk Run, east of Harrisonburgh.

After driving MILROY and SCHENCK back to Franklin, JACKSON returned to the valley, leaving EDWARD JOHNSON to guard the roads in and around Staunton. Joining forces with EWELL, who, meantime, had been strongly reinforced, JACKSON cautiously and quietly advanced down the Luray Valley; while SMITH, with about ten thousand men, crossed the Massanutten Mountain, and pursued a parallel route toward Strasburgh. Their object, as stated by JACKSON in Winchester, was to capture the whole of our little army and stores, and then retreat back to his starting point; but, he added, he had failed in an important particular.

Finding our front at Harper's Ferry too strong to attempt a capture, and hearing of advances upon his flanks by strong Union forces, JACKSON, after securing all the plunder he could convey, ordered a retrograde movement. SMITH had previously retraced his route from Strasburgh up the valley, to prevent FREMONT from crossing over to Harrisonburgh or Newmarket. Leaving camp between Halltown and Charlestown early Friday morning, JACKSON, with his advance, rested the first night at or near Middletown, and the next day entered Strasburgh; his train and prisoners having been sent forward on Thursday, had already passed through Strasburgh. On Saturday morning, EWELL, with the rear guard, followed JACKSON, and encamped Saturday night at Middletown, performing a march of thirty-four miles in one day.

FREMONT's advanced guard under MILROY reached Brent's Gap, six miles northeast of Strasburgh, on Friday night. On Saturday it moved two and a half miles nearer Strasburgh, halting near a hamlet called Cottontown.

Arriving at Strasburgh, JACKSON, on Sunday morning, attacked MILROY, and after a terrific cannonading on both sides for six to eight hours, MILROY, having exhausted his ammunition, gradually fell back to Brent's Gap, a naturally fortified position, and awaited reinforcements and supplies of ammunition. This closed the combat of Sunday.

While JACKSON was engaging MILROY his main column was pushing through Strasburgh, which was accomplished on Sunday and Sunday night.

On Monday morning, MILROY having been reinforced by BLENKER's Division, pushed on to Strasburgh, only to find that JACKSON had slipped through his grasp and was on his way for Woodstock, with his whole force intact. MILROY followed, and about one mile and a half beyond Strasburgh, at a narrow and defensible pass, called Fisher's Hill, (where the road, after crossing a bridge, turns abruptly to the right, and curving to the left, passing the base of a thickly wooded hill, with a deep ravine on the right, continues up hill through a deep and densely wooded defile,) he encountered the rear guard of the enemy, Gen. EWELL commanding. The latter's artillery occupied elevated positions overlooking the road on his front for one mile, and commanding a range of hills adjacent to the road on MILROY's right.

Finding it impossible to drive the enemy's centre, MILROY chose other elevated positions for his guns on the right, and a fierce and rapid cannonading ensued, lasting for several hours—the enemy evidently holding their position at the close.

The informant thinks our entire force on Monday was about ten thousand. The enemy's strength was unknown. The casualties of both sides in this and the encounter of Sunday he does not estimate, but Secessionists told him if we lost any on Sunday it was not known to JACKSON.

From the foregoing, it would appear that JACKSON secured his retreat up the valley without serious obstruction.

The same person (who candidly states he obtained much of the foregoing information from secession sources in Winchester) says that on Sunday one division of MCDOWELL's command reached Middletown from Front Royal; but returned again on learning that JACKSON's whole command had passed on to Strasburgh. He estimates the whole rebel force in the valley and at Charlestown and Winchester to have been but little short of forty thousand. This includes the commands of EWELL, JOHNSTON, LONGSTREET, SMITH and JACKSON. He counted eighty guns, including several rifled siege pieces, drawn by eight horses each. The train was composed of about five hundred wagons, one hundred of which were said to have been laden with spoils taken at Front Royal and elsewhere. JACKSON had under him about four thousand cavalry.

Col. KENLY and Dr. MITCHELL, of the First Maryland, arrived here yesterday, on the way from Winchester homeward. The Colonel received two sabre cuts on the head. Among his captors he met several former friends, among whom were Col. BRAD. JOHNSON and Maj. BOB WHEAT. The latter served with Col. KENLY in the Mexican War. All our prisoners, officers and men, says Col. KENLY, were well treated, and every attention bestowed upon the sick and wounded. There was a scarcity of food in the rebel *army, but what they had was equally apportioned* among friends and foes.

Col. KENLY was quite weak and pale, but out of danger. He states that he could have escaped with his whole command, but having telegraphed to Gen. BANKS the approach of an overwhelming force, he made the best stand in his power to insure the safety of the army of Gen. BANKS. The telegraph wire, however, had been cut, and the dispatch was never received. Col. KENLY's arrival and departure was enthusiastically cheered by several regiments on dress parade.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Expedition through the Inland Waters to Georgetown—Deserted Forts Discovered—Eighty Contrabands brought Off, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

The Navy Department has received dispatches by which it appears that Commander PRENTISS, of the *Albatross*, recently sailed up the interior waters of South Carolina, to Georgetown. He crossed the bar on the first, with his own vessel and the *Norwich*, Lieut.-Commanding DUNCAN, and entered Wyman's Bay. After passing a small deserted redoubt near the lighthouse, an extensive fortification was observed on South Island, with apparently several large guns, mounted, which turned out to be quakers. This fort was found deserted. Another abandoned fortification was found on Cat Island.

On the 2d he stood up the bay for Georgetown—entered Sampit Creek, and steamed past the city's wharf. Not being prepared to hold the place, he abstained from landing—knowing that a contest with the artillery and cavalry in the place would compel him to destroy the town.

He afterward ascended the Waccamaw River to a point ten miles above Georgetown, through a fine country, and meeting no resistance, he brought off eighty contrabands. The rebels were leaving their plantations, driving their negroes before them in all directions.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A detachment of United States regular troops arrived in this City yesterday, to reinforce the garrison of Governor's Island. They were attached immediately to the companies not yet assigned to regimental duty, and will be prepared for active service at once. They were brought here by an officer of the Seventh Infantry, whose headquarters are at Niagara City.

Commander WILLIAM RADFORD, United States Navy, assumed official command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday at 11 o'clock. Lieut. FILLEBROWN turned over the command to him, in the presence of the officers of the station, who were individually presented. Capt. RADFORD succeeds Commander ALMY, the successor of Commodore FOOTE. The new incumbent is a native of Virginia; entered the service in March, 1825, and has been twelve years at sea. He is one of the most popular officers in our navy.

The iron-clad steamer *New-Ironsides* had her coppering finished yesterday, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, whither she was removed on Saturday, from Reed's Wharf. Her final preparations will now be rapidly carried through, and the contractors entertain no doubt of having her ready for service on the 15th of July, the day on which she is to be delivered over to the Government. Contrary to general expectations, her great weight did not break down the dry dock. The other vessels at the Philadelphia yard are, the *Powhatan*, *Jamestown*, *Water Witch* and *Monongahela*.

The "black man-of-war," the iron-clad A. O. Tyler, arrived at St. Louis from the rendezvous of the Mississippi fleet on Monday. She was taken on the Merchants' Docks to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired—the late actions having damaged her considerably. She will return to the flotilla immediately after her "readiness" is reported. The *Tyler* was a plain steamboat before the war broke out, was purchased and made a man-of-war.

The arrival of rebel prisoners on Governor's Island, on Monday last, from Hanover Court-house, has increased the number of captives confined in Castle William to 1,000, although there is only proper accommodation for 700. Post-Surgeon Dr. W. V. WHITE is desirous of having the prisoners exchanged, lest pestilence might break out among them. Lieut. CASEY is Acting Provost-Marshal in charge of prisoners. A temporary hospital is in course of erection, and nearly finished. It adjoins the Post Hospital, and is calculated to hold 100 patients. Several nurses, the wives of soldiers in active service, have been detailed for duty in the hospitals on David's Island.

The recruiting returns for the regular army, handed in on Monday, show an improvement. The prospect of the $2 per man being given once more, has brightened up the energies of the officers on enlisting duty, and henceforward the regular regiments of the line will have plenty of men to supply their current wants. At Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, the second battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry is rapidly progressing; the new cavalry regiment is filling up fast at Pittsburgh, and the Seventeenth Foot [illegible]

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

OUR FILES BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The London Press on the Destruction of the Merrimac.

The English Blue Book on Mexican Affairs.

THE FRENCH CHARGED WITH PERFIDY.

THE CASE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

The *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on the 28th and Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, and brings us the English files to that date. Her news, a summary of which has already been transmitted by way of Cape Race, is not of any marked importance.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., Sir L. PALK gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to the destruction of cotton at New-Orleans, and the effect it might have upon English manufactures. He should, at the same time, ask Her Majesty's Government whether any steps would be taken for mediation between the belligerent parties.

The *Journal de Rouen*, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, announces a most important discovery, which will enable the manufacturers of cotton cloth to dispense with the use of American cotton. It appears that a piece of cloth has been manufactured of a common plant, which grows wild in the fields, and which will be exhibited to a commission composed of manufacturers. The discovery has been communicated to the Emperor, who takes great interest in its success.

The Bourse on the 27th was dull but firm. Rentes 70.25.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts a rumor that the French expeditionary corps to Mexico was to be recalled, and replies to the reproach that *France has* not carried out the London convention, in the following terms: "We may throw back this accusation. Spain violated the convention in taking Vera Cruz without *waiting for her allies, and the result shows that she forgot all duties of an alliance loyally contracted.* What would the Spanish Government have said if France had withdrawn when PRIM violated the convention of London? It is PRIM who has failed in the duties of the convention, but Spain draws back and France remains. That which afflicts us is that the alliance with Spain can be broken by the mere rashness of a General, without the consent of the Government of the Queen. In France, a General who behaved thus would have to answer for his conduct to a Court-martial. No one can take any other view of the question."

The *Patrie* is happy to be able to confirm the reported dissatisfaction of the Spanish troops.

The Spanish journals boast of the independence of PRIM, in not being willing to follow a policy which was not his, as if France had desired to draw Spain into a line of policy which was not hers, for Spain had a greater interest than France in bringing the expedition to a prosperous termination. France in the beginning, left the direction of the enterprise to Spain. The Emperor sent reinforcements, and assumed a more personal attitude when he learnt by the departure of the Spanish fleet and other symptoms, that PRIM was following a different policy to that of the Convention of London. The English Government had not shown itself a better ally than Spain. England declared from the beginning that she would not go farther than Vera Cruz. The *Patrie* concludes: "We hope that our soldiers will soon return with honor. After having rendered a service to civilization, they will have had the glory of avenging wrongs, and of having fought single handed for the gravely compromised interests of the European Powers."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

From the London Times, May 28.

Were the task of subduing and holding in subjection the Southern States of America less gigantic than it is, the steps now daily gained might give promise of a speedy consummation. Seen through the magnifying medium of the official reports of the North, every day has its victory and its new area of conquest. But, even after making extensive allowance for the fervor of the Federal imagination, great facts do loom out into a distinctness not to be misunderstood. *So far as the American waters are concerned, the conquest—be it temporary or permanent, we have yet to learn—seems almost complete.* Norfolk is now added to the Federal captures. A division of 5,000 men sufficed, without a fight, and by a mere demonstration, to drive the Confederates from their only arsenal. Norfolk, upon which at the commencement of this war so much reliance was placed, is now like a little Sebastopol after Sebastopol had fallen. Its Navy-yard, with all the stores and machinery, has been destroyed, and the vessels which it sheltered have been sunk or burnt. Norfolk has fallen, however, not like Sebastopol, after a glorious resistance, but without a shot fired, *and the ruins show nothing but the determination of the Southerners to destroy what they cannot defend. Here is an end of the Confederate navy.* Here is an end also to all our hopes of learning something more from the prowess of the *Merrimac*. That celebrated iron-clad ship, which was the first to test in real battle the value of the new invention, *has perished ingloriously.* Her destruction is announced with an apology. She was so blockaded by enemies that she dared not venture out; she was so large and so deep that she could not pursue her smaller antagonists into shallow waters. She had struck one great blow, she had frightened the North, made New-York anxious and Boston afraid, and had occupied a great naval force. All she was capable of doing had been done; a force she could not hope to resist was coming down upon her; so she was blown up. Such has been the fate of the *Merrimac*. Perhaps, we shall be now allowed to know something more about her. Europe is still curious as to how she came to accomplish her great achievement, and how it was she failed to repeat it; *what her strength was, and what her weakness, and why it was her masters could not make profit even* of her destruction. It is impossible yet to believe that all was got out of her which might have been obtained. In the early days of this war much was expected from the superior knowledge and experience of the naval commanders who adhered to the South; but hitherto it would appear that the science of their naval men has only taught them to foresee difficulties. The ignorance of the adventurous captains who forced their wooden vessels past stone forts and through chains and booms, and iron-clad ships and batteries, is an ignorance which Fortune favors and Victory does not disown. Even the advantage of iron against wood seems to be lost in Confederate hands, if it be true, as Capt. DAVIS reports from the Mississippi, that eight Confederate iron-clad gunboats have been beaten off by six Federal vessels. It is not, however, from such reports as these that we can take trustworthy data for our own guidance. All we can collect from them is that the Confederate cause is desperate wherever guns can be floated, and that the seas and the rivers are all parts of the Federal empire.

Both sides are mustering their forces for a great battle. BEAUREGARD is reported to be in "immense strength," and if the Federals have all their communications with the North still open, there ought to be no difficulty in their assembling an army at least equal to any the Confederates can collect. How far the communications of the Federals are safe, and what effect the coming Summer will have upon the rivers behind them, we are not in this country sufficiently informed to be able to discuss with profit; but it would appear, from Gen. POPE's report, that the Federals were not, at the last accounts, desirous of precipitating the decisive action. MCCLELLAN was still treading cautiously upon the heels of the retreating army of Richmond, and a second great battle is promised in the neighborhood of that city. With two enormous armies in the field, it would be premature to say that the Confederate power is altogether broken, and, although it is impossible to repress [illegible] feelings of disappointment at the [illegible] shown by the Confederate armies, who might surely have done something, even with their inferior force, yet we have no right to judge with a hasty harshness the conduct of the Confederate Generals in retreating upon Richmond. The North has not only the sea and rivers open to provision and supply its troops, but it has the workshops of the world to supply them with arms and military stores. On the other hand, the South must by this time be in need of almost every military necessity. [illegible] now be equal, and the Southerners must be almost as *inferior in point of arms to their invaders* [illegible] At this moment it is the whole world against the South, and Europe [illegible] they draw back from the coast and the river lines, but that they make front at all against their well-equipped invaders. [illegible] bitterness of their hatred, and their [illegible] *impossibility of their entire subjugation.*

What is passing in New-Orleans may teach us what the [illegible] and what is the nature of the [illegible]. The proclamation of Gen. BUTLER [illegible] been told of tyranny by victor over vanquished. [illegible]

[illegible]

From the London News, May 28.

In prospect of this struggle the abandonment of Norfolk Navy-yard, and the destruction of the *Merrimac* was an act of great importance. By blowing up the *Merrimac* the *Confederates resign* [illegible]. That vessel was virtually their fleet, her presence having formed the only guarantee of the efficiency of the few other vessels they could dispose of in the neighborhood of the James River. Of late, indeed, the *Monitor*, with the iron-clad *Galena* and *Naugatuck*, had so far reëstablished the ascendancy of the Federals on the water, even in presence of the *Merrimac*, that they had begun to treat the James River as their own, and use it almost as freely as the York River. But, though it was evident from her inactivity that something had happened to impair seriously the utility of the *Merrimac*, the memory of the 8th of March, when she shattered Federal frigates with a single blow, surrounded her with a terror very profitable to her masters. Now that she has disappeared, the *Monitor* and her iron-clad consorts will be available for other duty—perhaps to assist in the reduction of the defences of Charleston and Savannah, or, as the latest telegram suggests, of Richmond itself.

The real reason for destroying the *Merrimac* was probably, the inability of the Confederates to hold Norfolk. The abandonment of this arsenal is certainly the most important of the late [illegible]. It was no doubt wise to give up its defence, but only just as, under special circumstances, it may be wise to cut off a right arm. Norfolk has been, in some important respects, a base of operations to the Confederates for the defence of Richmond, supplying them with ammunition and military stores. Its loss is irreparable. They will now be dependent on such supplies as they can obtain from the interior, while the Federal army may obtain all its wants either from Fortress Monroe or from Washington, by the numerous rivers on each side of it. We read nothing in the telegrams of either BANKS or MCDOWELL, although the war is shifting to a scene on which they must soon appear as coöperating with MCCLELLAN.

From The London Herald, May 28.

The struggle has been given up at Norfolk. Here, with an iron-clad ram and two steamers, the Confederate captains, with more daring than prudence, have been attempting to hold their own against the Federal fleet, comprising at least two iron-clad vessels and an immense force of gunboats, steamers and sailing craft. Now, either the power of the *Merrimac* has been immensely overrated, or this side of the story, on the credit of Northern newspapers, or her exploit in running down two frigates caused her irretrievable damage; or, again, which we think highly probable, she, is as exaggerated [illegible], [illegible] coated on all sides as to have proved unmanageable and unsafe even in river navigation. It is clear that her commander, a man certainly not deficient in courage, has been of late afraid to fight her. One thing is certain, this terror of the North, this bugbear of New-York, has been deliberately destroyed by its owners. The curtain has fallen on the *Merrimac* and all her brave doings. It is not without a sigh of regret that we can venture to admit her somewhat ignominious extinction. It is a good lesson for us as to the value to be attached to vessels that are not seaworthy. As soon as it became impossible to hold Norfolk this invulnerable monster had to be destroyed, being absolutely incapable of making her escape by sea.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th ult., Lord BROUGHAM rose to call the attention of the noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to an apparent omission in the recent Convention with the United States. That Convention was in many respects the most important event that had occurred during the period of his sixty years' warfare against the American Slave-trade, inasmuch as it granted the right of search. Since the Slave-trade had been made a crime of great atrocity by an act which he had had the happiness of passing through Parliament fifty-one years since, nothing had happened that was more gratifying to him than the recent Convention, whereby the *Northern States of America*, to their great honor, *yielded the right of search*, without which the former laws were almost nullities. That convention would, he hoped, speedily put an end to the atrocious traffic. The right of search was conceded within so many leagues of the coast of Africa, and within 30 leagues of the coast of Cuba, but the Island of Porto Rico was more than thirty leagues distant from Cuba, and the consequence would be, if the right of search remained limited to a space of thirty leagues from the Cuban coast, that slavers would land their cargoes at Porto Rico, and send the slaves over to Cuba at their leisure. He must say that nothing could be more fair than the conduct of the American Government since the present unhappy disruption took place, and he would ask the noble Earl whether he thought it would be possible to arrange some modification of the Convention which should include Porto Rico within the limits of the right of search. He also wished to know whether the Government intended to take any action with respect to a vessel recently fitted out at Liverpool, and afterward captured with 600 slaves on board. He was informed that the [illegible] ostensibly a shipping agent in Liverpool.

Earl RUSSELL—I thank my noble and learned friend for calling my attention to the subject which he has mentioned. He cannot expect me at once to enter into the details as to what has been done or what may be done. I can only assure him that the United States Government are thoroughly in earnest to suppress the Slave-trade, and, if it be necessary for that object to include Porto Rico as well as Cuba, there is no doubt the United States Government will listen to any suggestion of the kind, with every inclination to adopt it. [illegible]. With regard to the other point to which my noble and learned friend alluded, I inquired [illegible]

be done in the case to which he referred with the view to a prosecution, and I was informed that that which would have been highly penal had the vessel been British, was not reached by the law as it now stands in respect to a foreign vessel. I will communicate, however, more in detail to my noble and learned friend, the manner in which that case has been viewed, and I am sure that if any amendment of the law is required in this matter, my noble and learned friend would be the best person to introduce such an amendment to your lordships.

Lord BROUGHAM said that if it should be found, on consideration, that a declaratory act was necessary to make the offence to which he had referred penal, he should be disposed to bring in such a measure.

THE CASE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

From the London Morning Post.

[illegible]

THE ENGLISH BLUE-BOOK ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

From the London News, May 27.

The Parliamentary papers on Mexico, issued yesterday, will not tend to raise joint military and political expeditions from the discredit into which they have fallen in English opinion. The Paris [illegible] defended the Emperor's policy have [illegible] for the last fortnight, on account of what they are pleased to term the treachery of this country. [illegible]

The differences between the views of the English and Spanish Commissioners in Mexico on the one part, and the French Commission on the other, manifested themselves as early as the 18th of January, when Sir CHARLES WYKE and Gen. PRIM were compelled to signify their unwillingness to support a most extravagant claim which M. DE SALIGNY was preparing to forward in his ultimatum to the Mexican Government. In giving an account of this affair to his Government Sir CHARLES WYKE says:

"He fixes the amount of French so-called claims at $12,000,000, stating that he has not examined into them, as it would take him at least a twelvemonth to do so; but his Government having instructed him to name some particular sum for the liquidation thereof, he has named the one above mentioned as being what he considers an approximation to their value by a million or two more or less. Now it becomes evident from such a statement, that this is a very loose way of handling such a question as this, and the more so, as the French demand is, that this and other sums claimed shall be paid without discussion by the Mexican Government, which is just debarred from having the justice of the claims examined into either by themselves or by some third party.

"The next point Gen. PRIM and myself objected to in M. DE SALIGNY's ultimatum was the demand founded on the claim of the Swiss house of JECKER & Co. in Mexico. This I will endeavor to explain in as few words as possible, and I think your Lordship will agree with me that the claim is an extraordinary one, to say the least of it. When the Miramon Government were on their last legs, and totally penniless, the house of JECKER then lent them $750,000, and received in return for the advance bonds to be payable at some future period to the amount of $15,000,000. Shortly after this outrageous proceeding, MIRAMON was upset, and succeeded by his rival JUAREZ, who was then called on by M. JECKER, who was under French protection, to pay the above-named enormous sum, on the plea that one Government must be held responsible for the acts and obligations of the other. JUAREZ refused to do so, and in this resolution was supported by the opinion of all impartial people in Mexico. I have always understood that his Government was willing to repay the original sum lent of $750,000, with 5 per cent. interest thereon; but repudiated the idea of their being liable for the $15,000,000. I need hardly say that such terms as these could never have been accepted, and any attempt to enforce such demands must have brought on immediate hostilities between the Mexican Government and the Allies."

Were it possible to account for this extraordinary demand by supposing that M. DE SALIGNY had misapprehended or exceeded his instructions, we should pass by it without notice. But it appears throughout these transactions that this Commissioner was in an especial manner the depositary of the Emperor's confidence; and the pertinacity with which his conduct in respect of the Jecker claims was defended at Paris favors the belief that it was not a settlement, but an excuse for a quarrel, that was wanted. After laying down the extraordinary principle that the allies could not be judges of each other's claims, but that from the moment a Commissioner gave in his demand on the Mexican Government the other Commissioners were bound to sustain that demand, M. THOUVENEL consented to withdraw the Jecker claim, and leave the other undecided claims to be dealt with by a French Commission. But other causes of difference soon showed themselves.

Toward the end of January it was reported at Vera Cruz that the notorious MIRAMON was expected in Mexico. His partisans were waiting for him on the coast with horses and arms, and all else necessary for him to renew a civil war which had only died out after a three years' bloody struggle. Sir CHARLES WYKE and Commodore DUNLOP were both strongly of opinion that if MIRAMON were allowed to land under the protection of the Allied flags, the Government, and the great majority of the nation, which was Liberal, would regard us as the partisans of the bigoted and fanatical minority of which MIRAMON is the chief, and thus we should be thrown into alliance with the Church Party. However, M. DE SALIGNY declared that he would protest, in the name of the Emperor, against any interference with Gen. MIRAMON after he had set foot in Vera Cruz, where the French flag was flying. It happened that he came in the British packet, and Commodore DUNLOP arrested him on his own responsibility on board that vessel for having robbed the British Legation.

The preliminaries of Soledad, negotiated with the Mexican Government by Gen. PRIM, and approved by the English and Spanish Governments, were signed by M. DE SALIGNY, who appears to have been well aware that preliminaries were not what his master wanted, but an excuse for marching on Mexico; for when Gen. ALMONTE had arrived, and the time for action had come, this Minister told his colleagues he never considered that the preliminaries were worth the paper they were written on. And when asked why, then, he signed them, he only replied that "he had no explanations to give to the Conference respecting the motives which prompted him to sign the preliminaries."

Lastly, Gen. ALMONTE and a reinforcement of the French division appeared on the scene, and from that moment the course of M. DE SALIGNY became, we do not say more steady, but more apparent. ALMONTE was an exile for his political opinions, and on landing at once joined the partisans of MIRAMON at Vera Cruz. Here he might have remained but for the French Gen. DE LORENCEZ, who, as soon as Gen. PRIM and Sir CHARLES WYKE had left the coast for Orizaba, gave ALMONTE an escort into the interior. Commodore DUNLOP upon this remonstrated with M. DE SALIGNY, who thereupon replied that "Gen. DE LORENCEZ was acting in this matter under direct orders from the Emperor." But Gen. DE LORENCEZ himself appears to have been unaware of this fact, for when Sir CHARLES WYKE and Gen. PRIM pointed out the mischief he was doing, he said he was sorry, and would send ALMONTE back to Vera Cruz. M. DE SALIGNY's colleagues also complained of the extension of French protection to Gen. ALMONTE, and said that it had taken place "through a regrettable misunderstanding." Here, however, the Admiral only showed that, although a Commissioner, he had not been intrusted with the thoughts of his Government. M. DE SALIGNY was right, and ALMONTE was carried into the heart of Mexico by the orders of the Emperor, without the consent or knowledge of his allies. In the final conference of the Commissioners, Gen. ALMONTE's business in Mexico was very freely discussed. Gen. PRIM said:

"All was going on [illegible] to hope that [illegible] vention of London [illegible] means, when [illegible] arrived, bringing Gen. ALMONTE [illegible] ference."

In a visit made to his Excellency by Gen. ALMONTE, the latter had declared to him frankly that he counted on the influence of the three Powers to change the established Government of Mexico into a monarchy, and to place the crown on the head of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria; that he thought this project would be well received in Mexico, and perhaps be realized before two months were over.

Com. DUNLOP observes that a few days afterward M. ALMONTE made the same declaration to him.

"His Excellency the Count DE REUS had answered Gen. ALMONTE that he was of an opinion diametrically opposite, and that he must not count on the support of Spain; that Mexico, constituted as a Republic for forty years, must necessarily be anti-monarchical, and would never accept new institutions with which it was unacquainted, and which were contrary to those which it had adopted, and under which it had existed so long.

On the observation of Gen. ALMONTE that he felt sure of the support of the French arms, His Excellency answered that he would regret if the French Government were to follow in Mexico a policy which would be in opposition to the policy, always great, just and generous, of the Emperor; that in the event, far from probable, but still possible, of a check sustained by the French forces engaged in such an undertaking, His Excellency would feel as much pain as if a great misfortune were to fall on his own country or on himself; that lastly, he advised Gen. ALMONTE not to go forward, for if he went alone, exiled as he was by a decree, just or unjust, he was going to destruction, and if he was escorted by the troops of one of the allied Powers, this fact would produce an alarm which would compromise the results of the good policy followed up to this day by the Commissioners.

Soon, however, the arrival of more French troops was known at Orizaba and Tehuacan; but, at the same time, it was known that, "at the order of Gen. DE LORENCEZ, a battalion of Chasseurs was escorting Gen. ALMONTE and his companions on the road from Vera Cruz to Tehuacan."

When the French Commissioners were asked in the Conference whether they thought they had the right to allow the enemies of the Mexican Government to be escorted on the Mexican territory, Admiral JURIEN said that Gen. ALMONTE was "a person honored with the good will of His Majesty the Emperor," and that "the French flag never fails the exiles of any country." Pressed by Gen. PRIM with the observation that this protection is properly exercised for those who are in danger, but is inadmissible for those who land in a country with intentions hostile to the established Government, the Admiral made some interesting explanations:

"The Admiral answers that Gen. ALMONTE, who shared the opinion generally prevalent in Europe that war was being carried on in Mexico, had come there not with hostile intentions, but, on the contrary, in a spirit quite pacific and conciliatory, in order to inculcate concord in the different parties, to which his antecedents already recommended him, to explain to his countrymen the benevolent views of Europe towards them, and to avoid every misunderstanding—a mission for which he was rendered fit by the posts which he had so honorably occupied, by his relations with, and the esteem of, the Emperor.

To this Sir CHARLES WYKE replies that he considers it strange that Gen. ALMONTE should speak in the name of the three allied Powers, for he does not bear any representative character from England and Spain, and is in no way the interpreter of the Convention of London.

Admiral JURIEN does not think that Gen. ALMONTE has ever manifested such pretensions; and the Count DE REUS reports again the conversation he had with Gen. ALMONTE at Vera Cruz, adding that the latter then alleged that he had offered the Mexican throne, in the name of his fellow-countrymen, to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, who seemed disposed to accept it.

This declaration, made to the Plenipotentiary of the Queen, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces, as well as to Commodore DUNLOP, could not pass as a simple conversation, and as nothing was more opposed to the spirit of his instructions, it was not possible for him to coöperate for the success of like projects.

The English Commissioners entirely share the opinion of their Spanish colleague."

We need quote no more to show how thoroughly justified the English and Spaniards were in withdrawing from the Expedition, and how foolish it is of the *Patrie* to misrepresent the course of events, the real character of which cannot fail to become known. We may just add a few opinions of men qualified in various ways to judge of the character of the present Government, and of the probable success of the attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico. Sir CHARLES WYKE writes, on the 23d of February:

"The views of Mr. CORWIN, with reference to the respective positions of JUAREZ and DOBLADO, coincide with my own, and convince me that a Government representing the two principles they personify affords the best reflection of public opinion to be found in this unfortunate country.

JUAREZ is still looked up to as embodying a principle which the Liberal Party has fought a three years' war to maintain.

If DOBLADO relies on the moral support he might derive by accepting our intervention in a friendly spirit, then he may succeed in reëstablishing order and respect for life and property; and that once done, the resources of the country are so great that it would soon right itself, and its Government be enabled eventually to fulfill all their engagements, thus relieving us from a task which, under other circumstances, we should find both hazardous and difficult to perform, without the presence of an armed force here much more considerable than the one we now have at our command."

In the last Conference, Sir CHARLES WYKE declared his firm belief that the Juarez Government was supported by the majority of the nation. He added that its conduct toward the Allies had always been satisfactory from the commencement of the expedition. On the 1st of March our Commissioner writes:

"Your lordship also mentions the rumor, apparently current in Europe, that the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN will be invited by a large body of Mexicans to place himself on the throne of Mexico, and that this people will gladly hail such a chance.

There never was a greater fallacy than this:

Mr. CORWIN's reputation in his own country stands so high that his opinion is worthy of every respect, and I have found him, since his residence in Mexico, always thoroughly well acquainted with what is taking place in the Republic.

It is his opinion, as well as my own, that the actual Government, since it has had Señor DOBLADO at its head, unites the only elements in this unfortunate country that afford a hope for its future regeneration under a *régime* supported by what remains here of public opinion."

Commodore DUNLOP writes:

"With reference to a letter to you from the Secretary of the Admiralty, relative to a large party in Mexico being in favor of a monarchical form of government, and that there is an intention of calling the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN to the throne, I have the honor to inform you that the subject having been mentioned to me by Vice-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, when I first met him at Havana, I have taken every means in my power to ascertain whether there are any good grounds for supposing that any influential party in Mexico is in favor of a monarchy, and the information I have obtained from the best sources within my reach, leads me to suppose that the only party in Mexico at all in favor of a monarchy is the Church party, and that, merely because it sees no other prospect whatever of regaining influence over the Mexican people.

The Church party embraces all that is bigoted and fanatical in the country, and is, therefore, retrogressive in policy, and at variance with the spirit of the age; and it is detested by the great majority of the people, who are in favor of a liberal policy."

The Spanish Government receive the same information, for Lord RUSSELL thus epitomizes in a letter to Lord COWLEY, on the 12th of April, what he hears from Spanish official persons about Mexico.

"I have to state to Your Excellency that I have had some conversation with the Secretary of Legation of the Spanish Mission, then *Chargé d'Affaires*, on the state of affairs in Mexico, and the prospects of monarchy in that country.

He told me there were some among the higher class in the great towns who were in favor of monarchy, seeing how quiet and orderly had been the state of Brazil. But the great body of the middle classes, amounting to about 2,000,000, were strongly attached to republican institutions. The remainder of the population, of 5,000,000, were chiefly Indians, were in the lowest state of ignorance, and scarcely knew that the old dominion of Spain had ceased to exist.

The Spanish Minister Señor GONZALES, who has lately arrived, tells me that the Spanish Government wish to respect the wishes of the Mexicans, whatever they may be. He believed that a monarchical party in Mexico scarcely existed; he had seen a letter from Vera Cruz when he was passing through Paris, which affirmed that ALMONTE had not been joined by any one, and that as for the Archduke, he was not spoken of at all.

He admitted that the Mexican emigrants at Paris believed in the possibility of a monarchy; but it was, he said, altogether an illusion, and had no root in the attachments or ideas of the Mexican people."

EARL RUSSELL TO SIR C. WYKE.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, May 22, 1862.

MY LORD—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your dispatch dated from Orizaba, the 12th of April, your former dispatches relating to Gen. ALMONTE, and especially the procès-verbal of the conference held at Orizaba on the 9th of April.

Her Majesty's Government regret to find that the hope of agreement between the Commissioners of Great Britain and Spain on the one hand, and of France on the other, was completely extinguished, and that Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE and M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY had determined to march on Mexico, while you and Gen. PRIM were of opinion that there was no reason for refusing to meet the Mexican Commissioners in the conference which had been fixed to meet at Orizaba on the 15th of April.

The difference of opinion among the Commissioners appear to have turned chiefly on two points. The first of these related to the protection given to Gen. ALMONTE by the French army, and the demand of the Mexican Government that he should be sent back to France. The second point of difference is thus stated by M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, in the Conference of the 9th of April:

"M. DE SALIGNY insists on this point, that it is impossible to deny that the real and principal object of the Convention was to obtain satisfaction for the outrages inflicted on foreigners, by the [illegible] Government, and to enforce the observance of treaties; that the temporizing and conciliatory system hitherto pursued was condemned by what was daily occurring, inasmuch as the reign of disorder, tyranny and violence had been made doubly oppressive, and had rendered the situation of foreigners quite intolerable; that proofs of this were continually afforded by the complaints daily sent in to him; that the attitude of the allied forces appeared to have stimulated the Government to redoubled audacity; that, for his part, he formally declared that he would not treat with that Government, and that his well-matured opinion was, that it was necessary to march upon Mexico."

Her Majesty's Government approve of your conduct on both those points. They consider that the presence of Gen. ALMONTE in Mexico, under the protection of the French army, might fairly be considered as a provocation to civil war, and Her Majesty's Government could not have approved of a measure having that tendency; for at that time the Government of Mexico was a Government which the allies were conducting negotiations with a view to a peaceful settlement of their differences.

Her Majesty's Government are also of opinion that you acted rightly when, in answer to M. DE SALIGNY's declaration of his unchangeable resolution not to treat with the Government of President JUAREZ, you refused to affix your signature to the answer addressed by the French commissioners to Gen. DOBLADO, and thereby broke up the conference, and put an end to the joint action of the three Powers.

Her Majesty's Government greatly regret that the coöperation with France should cease; and they regret, above all, that the hopes of the fulfillment of the objects of the convention of Oct. 31, which might have been attained before the end of April had the conference met on the 15th, should thus have been abandoned.

Her Majesty's Government have every reason to be satisfied with the determination you took. They concur in the opinions given by Gen. PRIM, and are happy to find that the conduct of the representative of her Catholic Majesty has been approved by the Government of Spain.

Nor is there any reason to regret the course taken by Her Majesty's Government. Had they delayed asking redress from the Government of Mexico for the wrongs of British subjects, they would have given rise to just complaints from those who are entitled to Her Majesty's protection. Had they pursued their own course separately, and refused to act with France and Spain, they would have produced irritating and unsatisfactory relations, perhaps collisions, between the military and naval forces of the three great European Powers. Had they, on the other hand, evinced an insurmountable repugnance to treat with President JUAREZ, they would have been wanting in due regard to the independence of the Mexican people.

Had Her Majesty's Government, therefore, taken any other course than that which was adopted, they would have incurred the risk of evils greater even than the separation which has now occurred.

You will understand that while Her Majesty's Government lament the course taken by the Commissioners of the Emperor of the French, nothing has occurred to impair the friendly relations which continue to subsist between the two Governments of Great Britain and France. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 9, 1862, 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of John T. Freshman to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Snyder—

Petition of property owners in the upper part of the City, for a sewer from Seventy-sixth-street and Broadway to the junction of the Tenth-avenue and along that avenue to Seventieth-street, and down Seventieth-street to the North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

(Councilman Jones was here called to the chair.)

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Whereas, His Grace, John Hughes, Archbishop of the diocese of New-York, at a period in the history of our country, when further progress in its onward march to greatness, was declared arrested, its character for enlightenment, liberality, and all the other virtues possessed by the great people and Government of the Republic were misrepresented and perverted, and the judgment of foreign nations biased against it, by the malignant tongue of rebellion, speaking through its agents and emissaries accredited by the rebellious States at almost every Court in Christendom, did proceed to Europe, as is believed in a semi-official capacity, and by his eloquent advocacy of the cause of civil and religious liberty, as guaranteed to all by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and his earnest, devoted and patriotic, yet intelligent, persuasive and convincing arguments in behalf of the principles for which the free, liberal and enlightened Government of the United States was contending against the most infamous, causeless, and, at the same time, gigantic rebellion ever recorded in the history of the world, rendered that Government and the country an important, nay, almost invaluable service, particularly at the Courts of France and Rome; and it is but fitting and proper that in view of such patriotic services and devotion to the country of his adoption, rendered by one so eminent for his piety, and regarded, in a measure, as being removed by his holy calling from all active participation in the temporal affairs of the world, should be recognized and acknowledged by the authorities of this, the City of his residence and the scene of his spiritual ministrations for more than a quarter of a century, and to which, after a limited absence, he is now about to return; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York, in view of the distinguished and patriotic services rendered by His Grace Archbishop Hughes on behalf of the General Government, while on a visit to Europe, and particularly at the courts of France and Rome, do hereby tender him their thanks, and through them the thanks of their constituents, the inhabitants of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be properly engrossed and a duly authenticated copy thereof be transmitted by the Clerk of the Common Council to his grace Archbishop Hughes.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the westerly cross-walk of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, be extended easterly from its present terminus to the southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Muller to occupy a stand on Nassau-street, near the main entrance to the Post-office, for the sale of newspapers, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Donohue for the sum of forty-eight dollars for services rendered, as per accompanying bill and affidavit relative thereto; such amount to be charged to the appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the south side of Jackson-street, along Jackson-square to the ferry; also that one be laid across Jackson-street to the ferry, and one from the ferry to the south side of Jackson-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be requested to prepare resolutions expressive of sympathy for and condolence with the family of the late Col. J. Lafayette Riker, killed at the head of his regiment at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Resolved, That the said resolutions so prepared be properly engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to Aaron Shaite, Henry Heman and Garritt Devyer to fill in the sidewalks in front of their premises on the Eleventh-avenue, two hundred feet north of Fifty-ninth-street with the grade of said avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for a location for Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, to be situated between the boundaries of Mulberry-street, Houston, Spring and the Bowery.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Tenth-street, from the First to the Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department. Which was adopted.

By The President—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins, be built in Fifty-seventh-street, from the sewer now building in Lexington-avenue to a point seventy feet west of Third-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the carriage of Hose Company No. 55 to be thoroughly repaired, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor, the work to be done without contracting therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company No. 20.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to [illegible] the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 to be [illegible] and repaired at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that [illegible] on the south side of Thirty-[illegible] street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, known as [illegible] on the map of the [illegible] Ward, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that new receiving-basins and culverts be built, and such alterations to the present receiving-basins and culverts be made in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, as will be necessary for the proper drainage of [illegible] under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid in the Fourth-avenue, at the intersections of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the side-walk on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Park avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building house for use of Engine Company No. [illegible], on lot now occupied by said Company in Seventeenth-street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that said report be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from further consideration of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street, also Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale Road, be lighted with gas immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Board of Councilmen concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution from the Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be authorized to place a lamp-post in front of premises No. 11 West Houston-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor, the Mayor, returning without his approval the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to purchase the lot of ground No. [illegible] Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York, at the best price for the interests of the City.

Councilman Pinckney moved that the said message be received, printed in the Minutes, laid upon the table for ten days, and published at length in two papers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to a sewer in First-avenue, and giving as his opinion that the contract is not complete as a binding obligation upon the Corporation until it has been signed or executed by the head of the proper Department, and consequently that a repeal or amendment of the ordinance, directing the work, before any part of it has been done, will give no right of action against the Corporation. Nor does he see that the holder can by mandamus or otherwise compel the head of the Department to sign the contract.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in reply to a resolution of inquiry in regard to hospital accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers, and answering that they have accommodations for eight hundred without occupying room outside of the hospital buildings; and in case of necessity the Commissioners should feel bound to exert themselves to the fullest extent to meet the requirements for the care of the sick and wounded.

Which was received and laid upon the table, to be considered in connection with the proposed ordinance to establish a soldiers' hospital.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Faculty of Columbia College to attend the annual commencement of said College, on Wednesday, June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, and the examination previous thereto.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Finance with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for Ten thousand Dollars to the order of John W. Edmonds, President, and Abraham S. Hewitt, Treasurer, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Preamble reciting that the Legislature, at its late session passed an act to adapt the canals of the State to the defence of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, provided the General Government assumed the expense; that a bill has been introduced into Congress for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, to a capacity to admit the passage of gunboats; that this improvement is required for the defence of the commerce of this City; with a resolution that the Common Council of the City of New-York respectfully but urgently call upon Congress to pass the bill now before the House as one of first military necessity and importance, providing for the defence of the Northern frontier, with such appropriations as may be deemed necessary for the widening of the locks of the Oswego and Erie Canals to a capacity sufficient to admit of the passage of gunboats of the size proposed through the same; thus securing a direct and rapid water communication for vessels of war from the Bay of New-York to the lakes, and through them to the Mississippi River, and full protection to the commerce of those inland seas, and the magnificent Cities of the West, and that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause the preamble and resolution to be properly engrossed, and present the same to the Honorable the President of the United States, and the Honorable the Speaker of the House, with a request that the same be laid before the Congress now in session.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Andrew V. Stout, Allotment Commissioner to the Common Council, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the sums disbursed by the Allotment Commissioners appointed by the Common Council up to this date.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with "An ordinance to provide relief for the families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the armies of the Union."

(In Board of Alderman, May 22, 1862, adopted.

In Board of Councilmen, June 2, 1862, amended, and as amended adopted.

In Board of Aldermen, June 5, 1862, amendments of Board of Councilmen non-concurred in, and the ordinance referred to a Committee of Conference, Aldermen Mitchell, Boole and Jeremiah being appointed such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, and a similar Committee requested on the part of the Board of Councilmen.)

Councilman Orton moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Board of Councilmen adopted section 7.

The President *pro tem.* ruled the motion out of order.

Councilman Lent moved to reconsider the action of this Board at its last meeting, in relation to said ordinance.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Jones, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—6.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Councilman Hazleton moved that this Board do adhere to its former action.

Councilman Hayes moved as an amendment, that a Committee of Conference be appointed.

Which was carried.

And the motion as amended was adopted.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution, together with an ordinance organizing the St. Joseph Hospital, and making an appropriation therefor.

Councilman Lent moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Finance, together with the communication presented this evening by the Committee of Charities and Correction, relative to the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—6.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

Councilman Hogan moved that said paper lay over.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, with ordinance that Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with ordinance that Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth streets, be paved with Trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Taxes, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-three dollars, to refund the amount paid by the said Institution for taxes for the years 1855, 1856, 1857 and 1858, upon the premises formerly occupied by the said Asylum as a House of Reception, situate on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, and numbered 1,361 on the map of the Fifteenth Ward, and charge the same to the Account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Roads, with ordinance that Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth-street to Eighty-sixth-street, be paved in the following manner, to wit: Between the outer rails of the Easterly and Westerly rail tracks, and the sidewalks on each side, respectively, with trap blocks, and the remaining portion of the carriage-way with cobble-stones, where not now so paved, (and that all former ordinances conflicting herewith be and are hereby repealed,) under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolutions that Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets, be curbed, guttered, and flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre of the sidewalks, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted. Also, that the bridge stones be laid in the Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with ordinance that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Hudson-street, from Vestry to near Laight streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Report of the Committee on Roads, with resolution that crosswalks be laid in the Sixth-avenue, at the intersection of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and on Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, at the intersection of Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be granted to Johnson & Monaghan to have a stand in front of the Post-office; said stand not to take up more than eighteen inches of sidewalk, and at the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all necessary repairs to the pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the remains of Col. J. Lafayette Riker, of the Sixty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers (Anderson Zouaves), who was killed while gallantly fighting at the head of his regiment, and for his interment on the banks of the Chickahominy.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Henry Glover to place [illegible] show-case on the sidewalk in front of No. [illegible] Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, this permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Thomas Gilmartin to erect a wooden awning on the bulkhead of Burling-slip, between Piers Nos. 20 and 21 East River, for the convenience of fruit-vessels landing their cargoes there during the warm weather, provided it does not interfere with the rights of lessees of said piers.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the lamp-post in front of No. 31 Broad-street, and to reset the same about fifteen feet further east.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that Col. James Miller, a veteran of the Mexican war, commanding in the present war the Eighty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who fell at the battle of the Seven Pines June 1, was a resident of this City, with resolutions that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) the Common Council tender their sympathy and condolence to the widow and family of Col. Miller in their bereavement; that the Joint Committee on National Affairs take charge of the obsequies of Col. Miller, and that the Common Council attend his funeral; and that a duly authenticated copy of the preamble and resolution be transmitted to the family of deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that crosswalks four feet wide be laid immediately in the Ninth-avenue and the intersecting streets, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, be regulated and repaved, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property on the line of the street, the other half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets between the Tenth-avenue and the exterior line of bulkhead on the Hudson River and the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-seventh streets, be changed in accordance with the red lines and figures on the accompanying map, and that the same be the established grade for the said streets and avenues, the red lines on the said map being at the following heights above high water, to wit: Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets at the Tenth-avenue, sixty feet being the old grade; Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets at the Eleventh-avenue, thirty-four feet seven inches and four-tenths of an inch; Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, at the Twelfth-avenue, nine feet two inches and seven-tenths of an inch; Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, at the exterior line of bulkhead, five feet; the Eleventh-avenue at Sixty-fourth-street, forty-five feet, being the old grade; Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, thirty-four feet seven inches and four-tenths of an inch; Eleventh-avenue, centre of block, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, thirty-five feet five inches; Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, thirty-four feet seven inches and four-tenths of an inch; Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, forty-one feet, being the old grade; Twelfth-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street, fifteen feet; Twelfth-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, nine feet two inches and seven-tenths of an inch; Twelfth-avenue, centre of the block, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, ten feet; Twelfth-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, nine feet two inches and seven-tenths of an inch; Twelfth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, fifteen feet, being the old grade.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a tender for the use of Exempt Engine Company, and that the sum of four hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Orton, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—The President, Councilman Trotter—2.

Petition of officers and members of Engine Company No. 48, to be refunded moneys expended by them in building an extension to their house, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Cowan, for two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount expended by him as Foreman of Engine Company No. 48, in repairs to the house of said Company.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Public Buildings, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to fit up the premises known as Essex Market, or that portion now occupied by the Tenth Precinct Station, as soon as the same shall become vacant, for the use of the Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia.

Which was postponed.

Report of majority of Committee on Railroads, on petition of John T. Mills, for privilege of changing his mode of conveyance on the Third-avenue, south of Forty-fourth-street, and substituting stage cars for the stages now being run by him on such stage route, in favor of adopting a resolution that the prayer of the petitioner be denied.

Which was postponed.

Report of minority of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that John T. Mills, his associates or assigns, are permitted and authorized to operate and use cars in lieu of stages, as a daily mode of conveyance for passengers, over and upon the streets of his present stage route, with power to lay down, and use at each end of the route such necessary switches (not exceeding one hundred feet in length,) as may become necessary for the working thereof, and for the better accommodation of public travel, by payment to the City of the same license fee for each car as is now charged by existing ordinances.

Which was postponed.

Resolution that Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Hazleton—2.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to rent the two upper floors of a portion of the building southwest corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, to be used as a drill-room and armory for the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, the rent of the same not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolution that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated to pay the expense of providing a horse and wagon for the use of the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, to date from January, 1862.

(In Board of Aldermen, June 2, pending motion to take up and consider said resolution, the Board adjourned.)

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. P. Martin, for the sum of seventeen dollars and eighty cents, for repairs done to house of Engine Company No. 34.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Orton, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Lent, The President, Trotter—4.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and the Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilman Snyder—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Grand and Chrystie streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to regulate and grade in the front of the premises of D. D. Nash, on the northwest corner of Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the same to be done at the expense of the owner, the other owners of the property having obtained permission to regulate, &c., said street, and having made a contract to do said work.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Company No. 21, at an expense not to exceed Three thousand dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have all necessary repairs done to the truck of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, which is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Lent, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—The President, Councilman Trotter, Snyder—3.

Councilman Hogan moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was postponed.

Resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be requested to report to this Board at its next meeting an ordinance making an additional appropriation for the support of the wives and families of soldiers now at the seat of war.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs in favor of adopting a resolution that his Honor, the Mayor, be requested in the name and behalf of the Common Council of this City, to open a correspondence with the Post Master General, in reference to the establishment of an up-town Post-office, in this City, and to urge upon him the necessity that exists for the adoption of such measures as will secure for the convenience of our citizens in the upper part of the City, a Post-office, at or near the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway. Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to remove the partition on the first floor of Engine Company No. 40, and extend the house twenty feet in the rear, said extension to be only two stories high, and the full width of the lot.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilman Trotter—1.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to Messrs. Dowe & Johnson to continue the work of manufacturing cartridges for the use of the United States Government, on the premises heretofore known as Columbia Garden, at or near the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River, any ordinance, resolution or by-law of the City of New-York to the contrary notwithstanding; the permission hereby granted to be revoked at the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to procure a wood and tank tender for the use of Engine Company No. [illegible], [illegible] which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—The President, Councilman Trotter—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase lot in Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, for use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 17, and that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house on said lot, when purchased, similar to house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, for use of said Hook and Ladder Company No. 17.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that a special committee of five members from each Board be appointed for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the proper celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of —— be appropriated to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

Councilman Long moved that the blank in said resolution be filled by inserting the sum of eight thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution lay over.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalk in front of the old Bellevue Hospital, in First-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets, to be flagged and relagged where necessary, the full width, immediately, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the carriage of Hose Company No. 22, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—4.

Resolution, that Forty-fourth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause One Hundred and Tenth-street, from the Bloomingdale Road to Tenth-avenue to be macadamized.

Which was adopted, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, the President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

An ordinance to amend Chapter Forty-five of the Revised Ordinances of 1859, entitled, of "Nuisances and Noxious Things and Practices," as follows:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section one. Chapter forty-five, of the above entitled ordinance is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

Section fifty-seven. No person shall place, paint or post, or cause or permit to be placed, painted or posted on any curb or gutter stone or sidewalk in any street, lane, public place or highway within the City of New-York, any notice, handbill or advertisement, or any printing or writing whatever, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every such offence.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Orton, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, The President—2.

Resolved, That the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the cellar of the house of Engine Company No. 9 fitted up at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, the Street Commissioner to cause specifications to be prepared and the work to be done by contract—

[Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, March 3, 1862. Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 5, 1862. Approved by the Mayor, May 7, 1862.]

—be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the cellar of the house occupied by Engine Company No. 9 fitted up at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—The President, Councilman Trotter—2.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, to connect with the sewer in Forty-third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a suitable house for Engine Co. No. 29, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Orton, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, The President, Trotter—3.

Resolved, That the following, viz.:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the basement of house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 to be fitted up at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, [illegible] appointed thereon.

[Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, March 24, 1862; adopted by the Board of Aldermen May 5, 1862; approved by the Mayor May 7, 1862.]

—be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the basement of the house occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, fitted up at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—4.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

The President here resumed the Chair, and announced as the Conference Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen, in relation to the ordinance making an additional appropriation for the benefit of families of volunteers, Councilmen Hazleton, Lent and Miller.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Jones, Gross, Keech, Lent, The President, Trotter, Long—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Orton, Snyder, Brice—10.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to rebuild hose carriage of Hose Company No. 26, at an expense not exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Snyder, Brice—13.

Negative—The President, Councilman Trotter—2.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday next, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 344, 186, 384, 385, 386, 387, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1723, [illegible], 2123, 2197, 2201, 2203, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 1777, 1971, [illegible] *Part II.*—No. 1669 added to Calendar of Tuesday, June 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1767, 2361, 2437, 2441, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible] 1854, 1170, 1886, 1762, 2250, 2214, 1849.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1100, 735, 985, 1114, 965, 1166, 1167, [illegible] 1174, 1175, 1176, 1179. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible] 2067, 1153, 1155, 373, 498, 342, 423, [illegible] 1185, 1187.

The Gate-House Controversy—The Law Compelling Arbitration Thereon Void.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The People, ex rel. Baldwin and Jaycox vs. Robert T. Haws.—This case was many times stated in the TIMES during the year 1861. The following statement, from the opinion of the Court, will sufficiently recapitulate the facts:

By the Court—INGRAHAM, P. J.—The relators apply for a mandamus against the Comptroller to draw his warrant in their favor for an award made against the Corporation for damages sustained by the relators in consequence of the refusal of the Common Council to award to them a contract for building a gate-house at the new reservoir.

This claim arises under the provision of the fourth section of the act passed to facilitate the taking of lands and building such gate-house, &c., passed in April, 1860 (*Laws of* 1860, p. 772). This section provided, among other things, "that for the purpose of adjusting and determining the damages that the contractors to whom the gate-house and appendages, &c., were awarded by the Croton Aqueduct Board, &c., which they may be equitably entitled to recover of the City of New-York by arbitration, one to be chosen by the Mayor, one by the parties claiming such damages, and the third by the two arbitrators chosen as aforesaid;" and the same section, after directing the arbitrators to be sworn, to hear the claim, and to make their award and file the same with the County Clerk, allows no order of confirmation to be entered, of course, and then adds: "If such report shall be in favor of the party claiming damages, such

TUESDAY, June 10—P. M.

There was less business done on the Stock Exchange to-day than on Monday, and prices were not so buoyant by ¼@¾ ₩ cent. on the Share list, although the bidding for the Government Securities and sales of Tennessee and Missouri State ₩ cents. were quite as firm. The demand for the Railway Bonds also continues strong and generally at advancing prices. The transactions in New-York Central at the early Board were mostly at 96¾ ₩ cent., thus supporting the rise of 1 ₩ cent. mentioned in our last report. In the afternoon, however, the price was at a concession of ¼ ₩ cent., and the same on Erie Shares. The strength of the Western Stocks is Illinois Central, although this yielded ¼ ₩ cent., at the Second Board, from the best sales of the day. The common and preferred Shares of the Harlem Company are in demand, and prices are up to 16 for the former, and 32@37½ for the latter. At the close of business, this afternoon, the market was about as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
N. Y. Central	96¾	96¾	Mich. Central	86¾	86¾
Erie	38¾	39	Illinois Central	65¾	66
Erie Preferred	60¾	61¾	Pacific	115	117¾
Hudson	47¾	47¾	Tennessee	61¾	63¾
Reading	58	58¼	Missouri 6s	53¾	53¾
Mich. Central	86¾	86¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	100¾	100¾
Mich. Southern	32¾	32¾	Gold	104¾	104¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	101	Mercantile	110
Manhattan	122¾	American Exchange	99
Merchants'	100	Southern	53
Union	103	Bank of North Amer.	100
America	110	Metropolitan	104¾
North River	85	Peoples	80
Tradesmen's	90	Grocers	80
Greenwich	125	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch'ge	95	Corn Exchange	97¼
Leather Manufac'rs	125	Continental	92¾
Seventh Ward	125	Marine	107¾
State of New-York	91¾	Commonwealth	91
Commerce	100	Atlantic	55
Commerce Sc'p Sub	99	Park	110
Mech. Banking Ass.	90	Manufact'rs & Mech.	87
Broadway	125		

The course of the market for the Railway Mortgages continues upward. Prices were generally higher to-day, as compared with the bidding of Monday:

N. Y. C. sixes	100¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩c. '76	99¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	T. H. & A. 1st s. 7 p. c.	107
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107¾	T. H. & A. 2d s. 6 p. c. '70	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	107¾	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	20¾
Erie fourths, '88	84¾	Chi. & N. W. 7s	87
Erie thirds, '83	90	Chi. & N. W. fours	63
Erie fourths, '90	91¾	C. & N. W. 1st s. sin'g	47
Erie fifths, '96	80¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34
Hudson firsts, '96	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	83¾
Hudson seconds, '84	98¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	80
Hudson thirds '75	91	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Hudson con. '77	98	Del. Lack. & W. sev's	107
Harlem firsts, '98-'72	102	Tol. & Wabash firsts	70¾
Harlem seconds, '84	84¾	Tol. & Wabash seconds	60¾
Harlem thirds	87	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	73
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c. '69-'72	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103¾
Mich. Cen. n. l. 8 ₩c. '62	105¾	Gal. & Ch. firsts ex'd	103¾
Chi. S. & Q. 8 ₩c. firsts	106¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. So. 7 ₩c. firsts	68	Ohi. & Mi. L. firsts	104¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩c. sec'ds	63¾	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	106
Ind. Bloom. & West.	101	P., F. W. & Ch. firsts	86¾
N. Ind. Gosh. line	80¾	P., F. W. & Ch. seconds	75¾
M. Sc. & N. I. 6 ₩c.	80¾	Cleveland & Pitts. firsts	96¾
Pac. R. Guar. by Mo.	46	Clev. & Pitts. firsths	94

There is less excitement in Gold and Exchange than yesterday. The rate for Gold is 104¼@104¾ ₩ cent., with a fair business doing, and for Bills on London 115@115¼ ₩ cent., the principal sales at 115 ₩ cent. The rates for Money continue easy at 4@5¾ ₩ cent. on first class loans and discounts.

The deposits at the Sub-Treasury on 4 ₩ cent. interest have been resumed with some activity to-day, and also the conversion of United States Notes into five years 6 ₩ cent. United States Stock. The receipts on both amounts to-day at the New-York office amount to $470,000.

The rumors in reference to the further increase of United States Notes of Circulation here and from Washington seem to have no other foundation than the possible application of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress for authority to employ $25,000,000 or $50,000,000 United States Notes of smaller denomination than $5, and also for authority to increase the limit of deposits at the Sub-Treasury to $100,500,000, with a proviso that should such deposits be suddenly called in, the Department may, in its discretion, exceed the present limit of United States Notes of Circulation, wherewith to pay them off, rather than subject the Government to forced sales of United States Stocks. We have no official evidence, however, that any such application is to be made to Congress.

The United States Notes of the Custom-House issue opened this forenoon at 101¼ and left off at 101¼ ₩ cent. The 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds close 105¼, sales. The Treasury Certificates, 6 ₩ cents., of 1863, are scarce and in demand at 100¼@100½ ₩ cent. They are a favorite investment for the temporary employment of Money both here and at the West, and the first fifty millions issued by the Department in settlement with the public creditors, appear to have been quietly absorbed without being felt upon the Money market. The authority of the Secretary to employ this description of paper, not having over twelve months to run, is not limited by the Act of Congress; the theory of this policy being that at the end of twelve months, the funding of the certificates will be made on more favorable terms for the Government than at present, or if not funded, they will be paid off in United States Notes.

Mr. E. K. WILLARD, late of Chicago, has joined Mr. G. L. MAXWELL, of the Stock Exchange, in business, at No. 35 Wall-street.

The receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of May, are as follows:

1861	[illegible]
1862	$4,156
Increase	$10,500

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the Hudson River Railroad for the ensuing year:

Samuel Sloan, James Boorman, John David Wolfe, Edward Jones, William Kelly, D. Thomas Vail, Erastus Corning, William H. Hays, J. B. Johnston, R. H. Miller, Moses H. Grinnell, John L. Aspinwall, Joseph B. Jewett.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, was as follows:

Total receipts, $1,846,403 07, including for Customs, $155,000; total payments, $1,468,195 13; total balance, $16,411,639 72.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 2.	Loans. June 9.	Specie. June 2.	Specie. June 9.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	3,451,221	3,361,416	587,527	574,141
Farmers & Mech.	5,146,555	5,329,288	1,117,[illegible]	1,120,[illegible]
Commercial	1,169,000	1,075,000	200,000	200,000
Mechanics	[illegible]	[illegible]	218,000	224,000
N. Liberties	1,049,000	1,044,000	200,000	200,000
Southwark	1,128,000	1,[illegible]	200,000	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	466,000	448,000	174,000	175,000
Western	1,337,505	1,308,302	402,500	405,300
Man. & Mech.	1,070,000	1,054,000	247,000	[illegible]
Commerce	767,000	771,000	160,000	167,000
Girard	2,362,794	2,420,300	326,375	328,115
Tradesmen's	600,371	610,[illegible]	120,000	[illegible]
Consolidation	806,611	804,077	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	832,112	801,010	123,624	124,630
Commonwealth	822,228	817,241	76,465	76,[illegible]
Corn Exchange	640,000	641,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	634,000	635,000	71,000	71,000
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 10.

[illegible]			60 Pac. Mail S. Co.	[illegible]	115
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; [illegible] Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers [illegible] shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—[illegible]; or, The [illegible].

WALLACK'S—The Lady of Lyons—Handy Andy—The Yankee Housekeeper.

WINTER GARDEN—The Wizard's [illegible].

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—Valma, The Slave Queen—The Pirate's Dream—The Hermit of Ottawa.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Stars.

[illegible] GARDENS—[illegible]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Baby Show—Commodore Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Fremont has at last overtaken Jackson and compelled him to fight. The battle took place on Sunday, the 8th, at a point about eight miles beyond Harrisonburgh, on the road to Port Republic. Jackson chose his position where his force was almost completely masked by dense woods, but he was driven out of it, our dispatches state, with heavy loss. We give elsewhere very full telegraphic details of the affair.

A dispatch from Gen. Fremont to the War Department, dated on the evening of the 7th, states that the attack upon Jackson's rearguard, on the day previous, precipitated his retreat, and that the rebel loss in killed and wounded, in the two skirmishes, was very severe. The retreat was being conducted by an almost impassable road, along which many of the enemy's wagons were lost in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing and other equipments were being picked up in every direction. Gen. Fremont makes the important announcement that Gen. Ashby, who had covered Jackson's retreat with admirable skill and audacity, had been killed by a shell from one of our batteries on the previous evening. A reconnoissance, conducted by Gen. Milroy on the 7th, had discovered a portion of Jackson's forces encamped in the timber, about seven miles from Harrisonburgh, on the Port Republic road.

A dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday morning, from Gen. Halleck, dated at Corinth the 9th inst., which states that the enemy had fallen back to Tupelo, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about fifty miles below Corinth. Their losses from casualties, prisoners and desertions are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. Of the 120,000 men which Beauregard is said to have had at Corinth, not much over 80,000 can now be mustered. Beauregard himself, Gen. Halleck says, retreated from Baldwin to Okolona on Saturday afternoon last. This seems to dispose of the report that Beauregard had arrived at Richmond with a portion of his army.

Gen. Burnside and Staff arrived at Norfolk on Monday morning, on board the gunboat Port Royal, having come through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, after blowing up the obstructions in the lower cut near Elizabeth City. It is understood that Gen. Burnside has important dispatches for the Government, which he has thought proper to bring as far as Fortress Monroe personally. He will wait at Old Point for the return dispatches from the Government, and proceed again to Newbern. There is no war news of importance from North Carolina. There had been some skirmishing in the vicinity of Washington, but nothing of a serious character.

The Navy Department has received intelligence that two of our gunboats recently penetrated through the inland waters of South Carolina to a point ten miles above Georgetown, discovering two or three deserted fortifications on the way. A rebel force of cavalry and artillery was found at the town, but not being prepared to hold the place, the commander of the expedition deemed it imprudent to engage them. Our force met with no resistance, and brought off eighty contrabands.

A private letter from Hilton Head, dated the 30th ult., says, on the authority of a member of Gen. Hunter's Staff, that a portion of the Connecticut Battery was lost in the cutting of the railroad between Savannah and Charleston at Pocotaligo. Later dates make no mention of the loss.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that over 3,000 rebels have been buried by our troops since the battle of Fair Oaks. One of the rebel Generals captured still refuses to give his name.

Secretary Stanton sent Gen. Halleck's dispatch regarding Gen. Pope's capture of 10,000 prisoners and deserters, to Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, accompanying it with the following foot note: "We hope soon to hear similar good news from McClellan."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for an increase in the Volunteer Medical Department was reported from the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any claims have been made by citizens of the United States for the destruction of property by the National Army, etc. A bill providing for the purchase of the hospital known as the Douglas Hospital was referred. The bill donating lands for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges was passed after being amended so as to limit the number of acres to be taken from any one State to 1,000,000. A copy of the Treaty with Great Britain relating to the Slave-trade, with the accompanying correspondence, was received from the President, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A memorial from citizens of Utah, asking for admission to the Union as the State of Deseret, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Territories. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the proper control of the contingent expenses of the State Department. The bill making further appropriations for civil expenses for 1862-63 was passed, after being amended so as to include $7,500 for a Commissioner and Consul-General to Hayti, and $4,000 for like offices to Liberia. The bill amending the Fugitive Slave law was taken up, but pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill for the punishment of fraudulent contractors was reported from the Judiciary Committee. The bill for the appointment of another Indian Agent in New-Mexico was passed. The bill establishing a German professorship at West Point was passed; also the bill transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department. The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was then considered till the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Committee of Pennsylvanians resident in this City, charged with the duty of forming a permanent organization for the relief of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania volunteers arriving at this port, met last evening at the Astor House. Mr. S. B. H. Vance presided. Mr. S. Newell reported that Gov. Curtin had been conferred with, and would aid the movement in every way. Committees were appointed to seek a location for the hospital, to report a plan for a permanent organization, to attend to correspondence, printing and other incidental business. The mass meeting will be held at the Astor House on Friday evening.

Mrs. Tallmadge, wife of Rev. T. De Witt Tallmadge, Pastor of the Second Dutch Reformed Church, in Philadelphia, was drowned on Monday, while sailing in the Schuylkill River, with her husband, daughter, sister and niece. Mr. Tallmadge, who has recently removed to Philadelphia, from Utica, N. Y., was rowing the boat in which the party were sailing, and came upon the dam at Fairmount unexpectedly. The boat capsized, and all in it were thrown into the water. The child was recovered with difficulty, and resuscitated after great exertion. Mrs. Tallmadge's body had not been found at last advices.

The iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides* was taken from her wharf, at Reed-street, and placed upon the sectional docks of the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on Saturday, for coppering. This is being effected as rapidly as possible, when she will be taken back to her old moorings, and there remain until she is ready for sea, which will be on the 15th of next month.

The prize schooner *Cora*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, in charge of Acting Master's Mate, Chas. A. Pettit and five men, has a cargo of 250 sacks of salt. She was captured by the steamer *Keystone State*, off Charleston bar, on the 31st ult.

Judge Cadwalader, of the United States District Court, Philadelphia, has ordered the sale of the prize schooners *Wave* and *Asiatic*, captured by vessels of the blockading fleet. They will be sold on the 19th inst., at Callowhill-street wharf, together with 46 bales of cotton and 235 barrels of turpentine.

In the law column will be found an abstract of the opinion of the Supreme Court, at General Term, in the gate-house controversy, in which it is held that the law compelling an arbitration of the claim of the relators for damages in the premises, is unconstitutional. It is further held that the relators had a remedy at law on the award, and that, therefore, the *mandamus* asked would not issue. The judgment refusing such a writ was affirmed.

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, was less buoyant than on Monday, by ½@1 ₩ cent. on the Railways, while Government Stocks, Gold and Exchange, were steady.

Flour was less active, yesterday, and prices favored buyers, owing to the very heavy receipts (40,000 bbls.) Wheat and Corn continued in brisk request at advancing rates. Cotton was quiet; the auction sales, on account of Government, comprised 1,017 bales. Groceries were less freely purchased. Provisions were plenty and heavy. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Whisky, East India Rice, and Printing Cloths were in fair demand. Candles, Ingot Copper, Hides, Leather, Lead, Spirits Turpentine, Salt, Spices, Teas, and Whalebone were moderately inquired for. Other articles were quiet. The freight engagements were fair in extent, but at reduced rates.

The Cattle Market began at Forty-fourth-street on Monday morning, with about 3,000 bullocks on sale, and as the supply of the previous week was light, and but few additions to the numbers already in were anticipated, butchers quietly took hold, and with little ado nearly cleared the yards before night, paying [illegible] ₩ lb., or about ½c. advance from last week. In view of this improvement, droves near at hand were sent for, and others on the way came in yesterday morning, making 3,950 at Allerton's alone, and a total of over 4,400 at all the market places during the week. Tuesday's market was dull, and prices fell off quite as much as they advanced the previous day—in many cases fully $5 ₩ head, and even then the cattle could not all be sold. Sheep were scarce and high on Monday, but easier Tuesday, at the prices of last week. Live hogs are in excess of the demand, over 4,000 remaining unsold. Prices declining.

The End of the Confederate Navy.

It may be permitted to assume that, with the destruction of the flotilla at Memphis, by Col. Ellet's fleet of rams, the last batch of rebel floating things has been finally done for. If all the accounts we have received of Confederate fleets be true, we should certainly have to credit them with a naval activity perfectly unexampled. Some individual, of a statistical turn of mind, would do the State a service to sum up the gross total of the "eleven gunboats," "the seven rams," and the "thirteen iron-clads" that have figured at nearly every point we have gone to. Those rebel fleets seem to possess the elastic vitality of Odin's warriors in Valhalla, who, though slain outright every morning, returned each night to drink mead from the skulls of their enemies.

But if some of these have been only fleets in buckram, it still remains true that the rebels have made a brave show with what naval force they were able either to steal at the outbreak of the war, or to improvise since then. With the ram *Manassas* at the head of the Passes of the Mississippi many months ago, they foreshadowed the important part that potent instrument is destined to play in naval warfare, just as at the battle in Hampton Roads the *Merrimac* rang the death-knell of wooden walls. In the waters of Albemarle Sound they disputed our possession of Roanoke Island with a respectable flotilla of a dozen gunboats, all of which were sunk or captured by our fleet. More recently they disputed the passage of Farragut and Porter up to New-Orleans by a formidable array of iron-clads, gunboats, fire-rafts, and what not—which shared the same fate. Finally, in the engagement before Memphis, Col. Ellet found his flock of rams matched by a rebel flock equal in number—and ram met ram in the fierce tug of war. Ours had the stronger butt, the greater weight, the swifter spring, and soon put their opponents *hors de combat*. A whole fleet annihilated, and not a ram lost on our side!

This is undoubtedly the last engagement of any consequence we shall have on the water. We shall have no more rebel flotillas to encounter. There are indeed individual vessels still afloat under the Stars and Bars. One, the *Van Dorn*, remains on the Mississippi—our rams in hot pursuit of it. The *Sumter* still lies at Gibraltar, watched by the bull-dog *Tuscarora*. Charleston, Mobile and Savannah, also, may each boast one or two gunboats. But these are of not the slightest consequence—the fleets and flotillas are all annihilated, and these individual vessels will, beyond question, fall without resistance into our possession, or be destroyed by the rebels to avoid that fate.

The destruction of the Confederate navy has been effected with such conspicuous completeness that even foreign skeptics find it impossible to deny it. Even the London *Times* has at length discovered "one great fact in the American war which does loom out into a distinctness not to be misunderstood:—so far as the American waters are concerned, the conquest—be it temporary or be it permanent we have yet to learn—seems almost complete. Here is an end of the Confederate navy."

The Summer Campaign.

Of the course the rebels will pursue, in any given case, there is but little indication furnished by what they *say*. The whole history of the war consists of a series of practical contradictions to-day of what the rebels had asserted yesterday. Did they build at any point a formidable series of fortifications, plant a prodigious army behind them, and then swear before heaven and earth that they would never leave these works while there was a live rebel left to defend them:—the next thing generally heard was that they had fled to some other point, where the same Chinese motions would be gone through with. Did the rebels in any city proclaim, in terms of uncommon ferocity, that, rather than surrender, they would give the place to the flames and themselves to the sword:—the usual corollary has been that our troops or gunboats would advance upon the city, and, after a little mouthing, it would surrender. So frequent have been the exhibitions of this kind of thing on the part of rebel armies, rebel States, rebel cities, and military and civil rebel functionaries of all sorts, that we have come to regard rebel bluster and bullying as something to be received only with contempt. In the beginning of the war, a prominent South Carolina official said that the whole Yankee character might be summed up in three words: "bluster and backdown;" but it would seem from the military history of the past year, that he was exactly describing the character of his own people.

When, now, the rebels aver that if their armies should be overthrown in the field, they will retire to the mountains and there fight as long as a man is left alive; when Jeff. Davis asserts, as he did the other day, that even if he should be forced to evacuate Richmond, he would still wage war in Virginia for twenty years; nobody puts any particular stress upon the words, or regards them as anything more than a part of that braggadocio of which we have heard so much. If all the previous gasconade has ended in wind and noise, why may not this also find a like termination? There is not a shadow of doubt that it will.

Still, the signs of the times in the South, the late army movements there, and the spirit of the rebels, all indicate that military resistance to the National arms is likely to continue for some time yet, even in event that the rebel army in Virginia is overthrown, or is compelled to evacuate the rebel Capital, as Beauregard has been forced to evacuate Corinth.

Gen. Halleck, in an official dispatch which we publish this morning, states that Beauregard has gone to Okolona, in Mississippi, and that his army still musters eighty thousand strong. This is a very formidable body, certainly; and though we believe that Gen. Halleck's force exceeds it in numbers, yet, judging by the past, it is apparent that if Beauregard makes a stand behind earthworks and intrenchments at Okolona, it will take some time to drive him out. But it can hardly be conceived that he *will* stay there for any length of time. Okolona is a point of no strategic value. It defends nothing. He cannot from there prevent our advance through Mississippi by the Central Railroad, to its westward; he cannot prevent our gunboats penetrating to the very heart of Alabama, to its eastward; and from these two directions, he could be easily, speedily, and completely isolated, and cut off from connection with the seaboard Slave States, which are now the only rebel States worth trying to defend. Besides, that section of Mississippi in which Okolona is situated is about the poorest food-producing region in the Southern States—a region where eight thousand, much less eighty thousand, men could not obtain subsistence for a month.

By crossing the State of Alabama into Georgia, however—and in doing this Beauregard will lose little more than he has already lost by the retreat from Corinth—the rebel army will come into a fat country, populous, strong in its natural defences, well covered with railroads, and where it can coöperate with what may remain of the Virginia rebel army after the latter is driven out of that State.

We say that we regard it impossible that Beauregard and his army should remain for any length of time in the State of Mississippi. So, any one who observes the river system of Alabama, and notices how much of *that* State is controlled by Gen. Mitchell, will see that he cannot halt *there* much longer than may be necessary for the transit of his troops. If he take refuge—as the rebels have all along declared they would do, when driven to the wall, among the hills, and behind the natural strongholds of the Southern Seaboard States, it will change entirely the aspect and the range of Gen. Halleck's operations. A very limited army of occupation can hold and control the cotton States of the Gulf, while the bulk of our army of the Northwest will be free to operate upon Georgia, with Chattanooga and Montgomery for its bases. Probably Gen. Halleck is waiting for the full development of Beauregard's plan, before he attempts to move his army away from its present base. We believe firmly that the war in the Southwest, in its great military aspect, is now over; but there are still enough of rebel troops left, with still enough of spirit in them, to give our troops some work—though it will be limited, definite and certain in its result—for the Summer. So in Virginia: one defeat of the Richmond rebel army, in a general engagement, would be the end of great military operations in that State. But our experience with rebels heretofore leads us to the conclusion that enough of them would escape to turn up somewhere else, and perhaps in North or South Carolina, and in coöperation with Beauregard's army, make quite a respectable show of war. The two rebel armies cannot now remain long where they are; neither of them now can retreat west of the Mississippi, as was at one time imagined to be their plan; and if they do not, like sensible men, lay down their arms, since they must see that their cause is lost, we shall probably have something of a Summer campaign in the region of the three States we have indicated. Not by a sudden collapse is the rebellion likely to go down, but probably in some such way will it ultimately fizzle out.

Lord Lyons' Holiday.

The Summer *congé* which Lord Lyons is about to take out in the form of a three months' visit to England is not so purely a private matter but that we may see a certain public importance in the return, for a season, to his own Government of one who has played so important a part in the international transactions in which the United States has been engaged the past year as has the British Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Lord Lyons, both from his position and his disposition, knows better, probably, than any individual whatever outside of the Administration the *interior* history of the rebellion and of the great crisis through which the United States has passed; and he can hardly fail to communicate information to the members of his own Government that will have an important influence if not on their action yet on their views respecting American affairs. With regard to the *action* of the British Government we have no occasion to complain: it assumed at the outset an attitude of neutrality, and it has honestly and unswervingly adhered to that neutrality. But we have not the same satisfaction with the *views* of the members of that Government touching our affairs. From the time that Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, formulated his theory of the American contest as a "struggle for empire on the one hand and for power on the other," down to the late strangely perverse speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone,—the British official mind appears to have viewed the American war through a false medium or from an angle of vision that has persistently distorted the true relations of things.

We assume that Lord Lyons has not only the ability but also the *disposition* to rectify these misconceptions, and that in his familiar converse with the members of his own Government he can do much toward imparting a more enlarged appreciation of the American question. His diplomatic papers, which were laid before Parliament in a Blue Book at the opening of the present session, and from which, it may be remembered, we published very copious selections at the time, evinced in a high degree the candid, enlightened and liberal view taken by the British Minister, both before and since the outbreak of the rebellion, and during its whole course. It is not too much to say that his fair and honorable conduct throughout has won him general respect and esteem in the country to which he is the accredited Ambassador; and should he, on his return, be rewarded by some new royal favor, we in America, whose Republican institutions exclude such honors, would still feel it to be well merited by one who has borne himself wisely and discreetly in the conduct of some very difficult and delicate affairs.

It is possible, however, for Lord Lyons to turn his visit to England to a still more important account. He leaves the United States at a time when the waning proportions of the Rebellion make it very evident, even to the most prejudiced eye, that it is a doomed and already practically dead cause. No one knows this more thoroughly than the British Minister, and no one appreciates more thoroughly than he the kind of support which the Richmond usurpers still receive from their recognition as belligerents by Great Britain and the other nations of Europe. We submit to him whether it is not now his duty *to urge on his Government a revocation of its recognition of the "so-called Confederate States" as belligerents.* It must by this time be evident to the British Government that a restoration of commercial relations hangs on the success of the Union cause. This measure would, more than anything it could possibly do, hasten this result. The recognition was a mistake originally: let England hasten to rectify it by withdrawing her countenance from those whom she must now see to be not only rebels, but *unsuccessful* rebels.

Rebel Perfidy and Col. Corcoran.—It is now pretty evident that the Richmond authorities, in their sham negotiations for the release of Col. Corcoran, have been simply *experimenting* with the Government. They have annexed half a dozen different conditions for his release—each of which has been acceded to at Washington, and each of which, when granted, they have perfidiously shuffled off. Their last condition was that the privateersmen should be given up. This was an exacting demand. These men, are, under our laws, pirates and felons and not a fair exchange for prisoners of war. Our Government was, however, exceedingly anxious to secure the liberation of the gallant soldier, strained a point of law and acceded to the demand. The privateersmen, accordingly, were sent up to City Point, where our flag of truce and accompanying officers waited some days, till finally it became evident that there was really no serious intention of releasing Col. Corcoran, and they returned to Fortress Monroe.

It now appears that the rebels are urging an exchange of Gen. Buckner for Gen. Prentiss; *but make Col. Corcoran's release conditional on this exchange!* Their previous successes have made them insolent—they wish to see to what length they can go, and think they can dictate *any* terms to our Government. They must be undeceived in this respect. The new demand of the rebels must not be granted. Buckner must not be given up. He is a deep-dyed, deliberate and conscious traitor—one of those whom the country desires to have held, at all hazards, for future use. The Richmond chiefs have, probably, on failing of this feat, [illegible] trying the cavalry experiment with Cameron over again. That gallant soldier would himself be the last to desire that an individual consideration should thus compromise the public policy. The President would do well to put his foot down in regard to this matter.

Ashby Dead at Last.—Gen. Fremont telegraphs officially that the notorious rebel cavalry officer, Gen. Ashby, was killed at the late fight near Harrisonburgh. Ashby has figured very prominently during the whole war in the Shenandoah Valley, and in Gen. Banks' campaign he was specially conspicuous. Every day, almost, we heard of a new skirmish with "Ashby's Cavalry," and if half the number of his troop reported at different times to be killed were really and truly slain, he must either have had an immense force under him, or the continually thinned ranks of his regiment must have been very promptly recruited. Every day he was routed; twice a day his men scattered in confusion; and three or four times a day he and they again appeared in full feather. Ashby's Cavalry formed Jackson's rear guard in his various retreats; they constituted his advance guard in his different forward movements; they turned up on each flank, and they appeared everywhere. It is to be hoped that now that the force seems to be pretty well broken up, and its commander killed, we will hear no more of them or him. Exit Ashby!

Aid for Pennsylvania Sick and Wounded Volunteers.—It will be seen, from a report elsewhere, that the Pennsylvanians resident in this City will hold a mass meeting at the Astor House, on Friday evening. It is designed to form a permanent association for the care of sick, wounded and disabled Pennsylvania volunteers arriving at this port. Gov. Curtin has given his sanction to the movement, and has promised to be present and address the meeting. It is to be hoped that all resident Pennsylvanians will attend, and take their friends with them, so that the plan so ably carried out by the representatives of New-England may be emulated by the sons of the Keystone State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reports from General Fremont's Army.

Proposal to Make St. Croix a Depot for Rescued Africans.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, June 10.

THE NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT.

The confirmation of Fremont's rout of the enemy at Harrisonburgh and their pursuit by Gen. Milroy, leads to the hope that a portion, at least, of Jackson's army may yet be captured. The death of the notorious cavalryman, Gen. Ashby, disposes of a very shrewd and industrious rebel, who has long annoyed our forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

COL. ELLET'S RAMS.

The success of Col. Ellet's rams creates much comment here, where the Colonel is well known. Had his boats kept together, as he expected, the victory over the enemy's fleet would, doubtless, have been more complete. As it is, it is accounted one of the finest achievements of the campaign on the Mississippi.

SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Seward-Lyons treaty, for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, is to-day officially promulgated. It is to remain in full force for the term of ten years. Instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies, and regulations for the mixed Courts of Justice accompany the publication.

The President has sent a message to Congress saying that it is desirable that such legislation as may be necessary to carry the Seward-Lyons Treaty, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, into effect, shall be enacted as soon as may comport with the convenience of Congress.

THE ISLAND OF ST. CROIX—A DEPOT FOR RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

Col. Raasloff, *Chargé d'Affaires* of Denmark, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State upon the subject of the advantages offered by the Island of St. Croix for the employment of persons of this country of African extraction, and negroes found on board vessels captured by our cruisers. The island, he says, has been checked in progress for want of manual labor, and he invites the United States to enter into a convention whereby the contemplated migration may be placed under the protection and guarantee of the two Governments.

The Governor of the Danish West Indies has also appointed a special agent, who has arrived in this country, to make the necessary arrangements. Free transportation is offered to all who will engage to labor on the sugar plantations for three years, at the same compensation as given to the native population. Recaptured Africans, however, being semi-savages, must undergo apprenticeship.

Secretary Seward, replying, says that he is not authorized to accept the proposition at this time for a Convention, as the disposition of recaptured Africans is now prescribed by law. It is probable, however, that Congress may be disposed so to modify the existing legislation on the subject as to meet the wishes of the Danish Government. He has submitted copies of the correspondence to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in each House of Congress.

Col. Raasloff, in response, says the plan he had furnished would be entirely satisfactory from a Christian and humane point of view, and would, moreover, relieve the United States from a great moral responsibility, and from the very large expense, which, if he was correctly informed, is connected with the present arrangements for the transfer of recaptured Africans to the Republic of Liberia.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. Allen, of the Stanton Legion, returned to New-York this evening. The Secretary of War insists that his regiment can only be accepted through the State Government, and has referred the Colonel to Gov. Morgan. The Legion is rapidly filling up, and advices from Ex-Senator Sickles indicate that his brigade, already authorized by the Governor on the recommendation of the President and Secretary Stanton, is likely to be a complete success. Several experienced officers have already identified themselves with it.

REBEL PRISONERS.

This forenoon there arrived here from Front Royal one hundred and fifty-nine secesh prisoners, principally of the Georgia Tigers and Twelfth Virginia Regiment, who were captured by the Rhode Island Cavalry when Gen. Shields advanced to that point. They are a seedy-looking set. Their escort from Front Royal, under command of Capt. [illegible] of the Ninety-seventh New-York and Lieut. [illegible], of the Rhode Island Cavalry, turned them over to the Provost Guard of this city, by whom they were escorted to the old Capitol Military Prison. When they were passing through Alexandria, considerable demonstrations of sympathy [illegible] were manifested by certain females, and [illegible] they were marched through Pennsylvania-avenue two women took occasion to wave their handkerchiefs. They were promptly taken into custody. Some time since it was formally announced that the military authorities would promptly punish any demonstration of treasonable sentiments manifested towards rebel prisoners. That course is absolutely necessary—hence their arrest. Several arrests of citizens of the District for disloyalty have been made in the past few days.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill donating public lands to the Agricultural Colleges was passed. A miscellaneous appropriation bill, kept back for some time, in order to incorporate in it the necessary appropriations for our Representatives at Hayti and Liberia, was called up, and, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the sums of $7,500 and $4,000 were respectively inserted for these new missions. Mr. Sumner also moved to reconsider the vote striking out the appropriation for the Commissioners of Art appointed some two years since, but the motion was overruled. Senator Wilson's bill to modify the Fugitive Slave law was under discussion when the Senate adjourned, and will be taken up in the morning.

[illegible]

The [illegible] question will be brought up in the House to-morrow, when members of Congress will have an opportunity of evincing their patriotism.

LORD LYONS.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement that "Lord Lyons goes to England upon the invitation of Secretary Seward." The first intimation that Mr. Seward had was the announcement by Lord Lyons himself of his projected departure. His Lordship's visit to England is no doubt made at the suggestion of his Government, and therefore properly regarded as significant. Lord Lyons is well known to be entirely friendly to the Union, and a firm believer in the speedy triumph of our arms. His trip to Europe at this time will consequently be in every sense important.

THE REBELS OF THE EXTREME SOUTH.

From a source deemed peculiarly trustworthy, we have information that the rebels of the extreme South continue plucky and hopeful, and ridicule the idea of the ultimate triumph of the Union cause, despite the recent rapid advance of our troops.

BEAUREGARD.

Beauregard's whereabouts remains wrapt in mystery, though there is now but little doubt that a goodly portion of his army is at Richmond.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. McDowell and Staff are still in this city.

RUMORS.

This evening the city has been full of exciting rumors, but none traceable to an authentic source.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Welch has been ordered to the bark *Fernandina*.

Henry B. [illegible] has been appointed Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the gunboat [illegible], at Portsmouth, N. H.

James L. [illegible] has been appointed Acting Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the same post of duty.

THE INDIANS AND THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Information has been received at the Contract Office of the Post-office Department, which leads to the belief that all the mails dispatched from the East to the Pacific coast by the Overland route, *via* St. Joseph and Placerville, between the 1st and [illegible] of April last, have been lost or detained by the depredations committed by the Indians, at some point east of Salt Lake City; and that the mails sent from the Pacific to the East, by the same route, between March 29 and April 27, have also met with a like detention, and from the same cause. This information [illegible] that correspondence within the dates mentioned may be duplicated, if thought proper by those interested. Mails are for the present dispatched from New-York for the Pacific by steamers, *via* Panama, on the 1st, 8th, 16th and 26th of each month. An agent has been directed to go over the route from St. Joseph for the purpose of recovering the missing mails, if practicable, and forwarding them to their destination.

MR. ELY'S NARRATIVE.

The recent publication of Hon. Alfred Ely is meeting with a large sale. So far as that gentleman is concerned, its proceeds are donated to the aid of sick and disabled soldiers of the State of New-York.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, June 10.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill providing for an increase in the Medical Department of Volunteers.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any claims have been made by citizens of the United States for the destruction of property by the National army, and whether any measures have been taken to ascertain the actual damages in such cases, and if so, what. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to purchase the hospital known as the Douglas Hospital. Referred.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges, was taken up.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) which was adopted, limiting the number of acres to be taken from any one State to 1,000,000.

The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. Wilkinson, Pomeroy, Howe and others.

A number of amendments were adopted, and the bill passed—yeas 32, nays 7.

A message from the President was received, transmitting the treaty with Great Britain, in reference to the Slave-trade and a copy of the correspondence on that subject. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Vice-President presented a memorial from the citizens of Utah, asking admission as a State under the title of the State of Deseret.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Opp.,) moved to print the memorial, and also that the two gentlemen here, claiming to be Senators from that State, be admitted to the floor of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the proper control of the contingent expenses of the State Department. He said he offered such a resolution from seeing items in the bill from the House like the following: "Paid to A. Dudley Mann for diplomatic service to Switzerland, $4,500;" another one, "Paid William Cashwove as special agent, $5,200, and again $1,700," making $6,900 for special agencies; and to Mr. Preston, Minister to Spain, for extraordinary expenses, following the Queen to Araquay, $4,000.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill making further appropriations for sundry civil expenses for 1862 and 1863 was taken up.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating $7,500 for a Commissioner and Consul-General to Hayti, and $4,000 for like officers to Liberia. Adopted—Yeas, 30; Nays, (Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke,) 6.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill making amendments to the Fugitive Slave bill. Agreed to—Yeas, 25; Nays, 10.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, June 10.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to punish fraudulent contractors furnishing supplies to the Government.

The bill for the appointment of another Indian Agent for New-Mexico was passed. There are six agents already in that Territory.

The bill to quiet land titles in California was debated and laid on the table.

The bill establishing a German Professorship at the West Point Academy was passed.

The bill transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department was also passed.

The Senate bill, defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, was considered.

The House refused to strike out the section providing for retiring army and marine corps officers whose names have been on the register forty years, or who are over sixty-two years of age; the President, however, may assign any such officer to service.

Pending the consideration of the bill, adjourned.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of the Battle of Fair Oaks.

Affairs in New-Orleans, Charleston, and Mobile.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

AN ADDRESS BY JEFF. DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 2, 1862.

To the Army of Richmond:

I render to you my grateful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st of May and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced intrenchments, several batteries of artillery, and many standards, and everywhere drove them from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces.

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and, though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The General will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Memphis Argus of the 3d.

RICHMOND, May 31.—A violent rain and thunder storm occurred here last evening, continuing several hours. At 9 o'clock the gas-works were flooded and the city was in total darkness.

A heavy skirmish occurred, yesterday, on the Williamsburgh road. Capt. SCARBOROUGH, of North Carolina, was killed. The fight is still progressing near the Chickahominy. No reports have yet been received.

The Chickahominy is much swollen from the recent heavy rains.

RICHMOND, May 31.—The heavy rains last night caused a flood in the Chickahominy. Bridges are reported to have been washed entirely away.

Three Divisions of the enemy were caught this side of the river.

Ambulances were sent down to-day about noon.

The firing of artillery and musketry are distinctly heard here.

No courier has yet arrived.

RICHMOND, May 31.—Gen. (HILL's Division commenced the fight this morning. RHODES' and GARLAND's Brigades are bearing the brunt of the battle at this time. [illegible] Brigades also bore a conspicuous part till our reinforcements arrived.

The enemy was reinforced, and the fight was continued with great desperation on both sides.

The enemy was finally driven from his redoubts, and his batteries turned upon his columns.

Prisoners taken say Gen. BUELL was in command.

President DAVIS and LEE were on the field, and their presence increased the enthusiasm of our troops.

All accounts agree that the Confederates displayed great bravery.

The Yankees stubbornly contested every inch while giving away before the impetuous charges of our soldiers.

No reliable estimate of casualties has yet been made.

A large number of the Confederate soldiers are wounded in the arms and hands.

Gen. RHODES is slightly wounded. No other general officer on our side hurt, so far as known.

The enemy tried to make a flank movement about 7, but were repulsed by WHITING's Division.

RICHMOND, May 31.—The battle has been progressing all day near Chickahominy.

All reports from the field are favorable.

The engagement was severe and the loss on both sides heavy.

The Confederate wounded have been coming in for several hours.

It is believed the fight will be renewed to-morrow.

The community are in good spirits and confident of victory.

RICHMOND, June 1.—The battle took place in the vicinity of Bear Swamp, between the railroad and the Williamsburgh road, about seven miles from the city.

The accounts sent yesterday are correct in the main.

Some cannonading was heard this morning.

RICHMOND, June 1.—The fight is progressing furiously to-day, chiefly musketry.

No definite reports from the field. The battle is [illegible].

The tenor of the statements of the wounded soldiers indicate that the Confederates are following up the success of yesterday. Prisoners are constantly coming in.

[illegible] was not present, MCCLELLAN commanding in person.

It is now believed that a large portion of the Federal army is on this side of the creek.

Gen. HATTON, of Tennessee, was killed yesterday.

RICHMOND, June 1.—No definite accounts have been received of the result of the battle to-day, but all reports concur that the enemy was badly whipped and driven into a swamp.

The carnage was dreadful on both sides. The heaviest loss [illegible] to our side.

Hundreds of wounded are leaving. About 800 prisoners, in all, have been taken.

RICHMOND, June 1.—The latest reliable report from the battle-field represents that the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half from his position, and that our forces occupy their camps.

We captured three batteries, after most desperate fighting, the enemy being protected by woods and intrenchments.

Several hundred prisoners are reported taken.

AUGUSTA, May 31.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 30th, says the Federal army is falling back, and that Gen. SMITH's Brigade is pursuing them.

It is reported in Richmond that STONEWALL JACKSON crossed the Potomac River, and is now at Williamsport, Maryland, or Frederickstown Turnpike.

This movement, it is thought, caused the retrograde movement of the Federals from Richmond.

The *Examiner* says that Gen. BRANCH, in Tuesday's fight, at New-Hanover, succeeded in getting off his entire command.

GEN. JOHNSTON WOUNDED.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 3.

Troops and officers never behaved better than the Confederate army engaged on the Chickahominy. The only thing to be regretted is the unfortunate wound of Gen. JOHNSTON. That was indeed a disaster. Saturday and Sunday were both victories, but *with great difference between the promise of the first and the accomplishment of the second. The whole affair seemed to have lost its purpose and plan when the animating mind was withdrawn, and that spirit that went up in the glory shouts of Saturday, came fading down into indifference on Sunday.* Nevertheless, the enemy was whipped—well whipped—and lost not less than 10,000 men, perhaps more, as their own lists will shortly show.

GEN. LEE IN COMMAND.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 3.

On Tuesday Maj.-Gen. ROBERT W. LEE was assigned to the command of the army in front of Richmond, in consequence of a slight wound to Gen. JOHNSTON, and, upon assuming his important position, issued an address to the army, which was read at the head of the regiments. Its sentiments created the liveliest enthusiasm. The address informed them, in a very few words, that the *army had made its last retreat*, and that henceforth every man's watchword should be "Victory or death!" The response was cheers from all the regiments.

NEW-ORLEANS.

GEN. BUTLER'S CAPERS.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

From our telegraphic column it will be seen that Gen. BUTLER is cutting up sundry fantastic capers in the Crescent City. He is grinding the people of that devoted city to the lowermost depths of humiliation and oppression. We are glad of it. It will teach those Southern cities *not yet occupied by the Vandal horde of the North what they have to expect* when, to save their property, they surrender their manliness, dignity, and liberties to such hands.

We see all the [illegible] treachery, roguery, falsehood, and trickery of the Yankee character, in the conduct of Picayune BUTLER. His attempt to excite the poor against the rich, and to force the unfortunate population of that city, by the stern gnawings of hunger, to take up arms against their country, is truly a [illegible] "Yankee trick." He will protect property! Private rights are to be respected! Oh, yes; [illegible] what he came for.

[illegible] the poor have now the stern alternative of taking up arms against their country and their brothers, or starve to death. The rich are to be despoiled of their [illegible] and all their wealth turned over to the [illegible] of LINCOLN's minions, to be used in their own [illegible] poverty and enslavement. These are the legitimate fruits of surrendering to [illegible].

If the telegraph is correct we have no reason to regret it—BUTLER is doing good service to our cause, for the sake of our liberty, we hope he will not tire [illegible] on, brave BUTLER, and destroy every vestige of [illegible]! Grind New-Orleans to very powder! Rule [illegible] with a rod of iron! Starve the people, or [illegible] them into your plundering, thieving army; [illegible] be chariot; you will teach them to surrender. It is a terrible way you have of teaching, but [illegible] of our people will learn in no other. [illegible] teaching our people some important truths, [illegible] we have in these columns striven in vain to [illegible] them.

[illegible] the motto of the South be "Perish [illegible] perish everything! But [illegible] never!"

NEW-ORLEANS IN [illegible].

From the Memphis Appeal.

The city government of New-Orleans is now entirely [illegible] by the invaders. Tools of the Federal authorities are acting as Mayor, Chief of Police, and in place of Recorders of the City Court.

We hear from trustworthy [illegible] intimating that there can, in the nature of things, be possible circumstances that would induce them to prefer the Lincoln Government to the Southern Confederacy. For our own part, we agree with a cotemporary that, if the choice is forced upon us, which we do not apprehend will be the case, we should prefer any despotism, even that of the Czar of Russia, or the black monarch of the wildest race in Africa, to the rule of ABE LINCOLN. Hatred of him is the only legacy a Southern man should ask of him, and that should be nursed until its vast account should be beyond computation.

A LADY'S STORY.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 27.

A lady from New-Orleans makes statements which confirm other accounts, and the tenor of BUTLER's orders, to the effect that the conquerors are making the unhappy citizens feel the iron heel of their power. Every day the military surveillance becomes more rigid and the regulations more stringent.

BUTLER, as the most infamous of his orders indicates, is levying fierce warfare upon the ladies. They grievously offended his Yankee Highness by wearing as trimmings of their bonnets, etc., semblances of the Confederate flag, and the Southern colors, red and white. Picayune ordered them to indulge no more in such demonstrations of rebellious sentiment, under pain of condign punishment.

How many obeyed, and how many were punished, our informant does not set forth, but she does state that Mrs. J. B. WALTON, the lovely and accomplished lady of Col. J. B. WALTON, of the Washington Artillery, is now in close confinement because she refused to remove the little flag which formed part of the trimming of her bonnet.

It is thus that the valorous Picayune avenges so much of the rout at Bull Run as was due to the well-served guns of the Washington Artillery. Persons were being arrested and consigned to dungeons at the whim of the Yankee despot.

When the lady applied to the Yankee Provost-Marshal she tendered a Confederate note in payment of the fee exacted. The official took it, and hurled it violently back into her face. Obtaining other money, she paid the amount.

The Orleanians are finding out what being a conquered people means. Let their sad experience instruct us that any other evil is more endurable, any suffering preferable, to the scourge of Yankee masters.

MOBILE.

FORTS AND BATTERIES VS. IRON-CLADS.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 13.

If New-Orleans was never to be defended after the enemy's ships had made their way to it, its fate may be considered only to have been anticipated, inasmuch as in a few weeks the enemy will have afloat a number of ocean-going batteries, invulnerably plated with iron armor, carrying enormous armaments, and of great tonnage, which would have eventually passed the river defences. It is wise for us to remember, that though we defy the efforts which the enemy's shipping now on our coast may make against Mobile, other and more terrible agencies for the capture or destruction of our city, may ere long be brought against it. Since the demonstrated availability of mail-clad craft, even Great Britain no longer confides in the powerful fortifications of her harbors, the perfecting and strengthening of which has been the work of centuries, but trembles with well-founded apprehension for her coast cities in the event of a war with any naval Power. Our enemy will soon have an iron-clad squadron afloat for assault upon the coast cities we yet hold, and if human ingenuity can devise any possible method by which they can be defended against attack in such guise, let it go to work for our protection. Happily, in the case of Mobile, the approaches to the city are so shallow that an invulnerably iron-clad vessel, of sufficiently light draft to come within range, would hardly be seaworthy for the voyage out from the North. Could she make the voyage, obstructions in the channel would not avail, as she could deliberately remove them under fire, and dig her way through to the city. The day of forts and batteries as coast defences is past. Henceforth belligerents must meet iron with iron.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 16.

The works for the defence of the city are nearly completed. Let them be finished at once. A united and determined effort will do it, and save our city. If it once fall into the hands of the enemy they will never surrender it without first having destroyed it. This work is an imperative necessity that brooks no delay. The maintenance of our homes and property, and the preservation of our families, or the abandonment of all is the issue. To carry on our business in future let us suspend it now. For a few days let us make our defences our business. Let us know no other till they are completed. We invoke all men who love their homes and families, and who value their property, to turn out. Let them, when not notified to report elsewhere, rally at the Armory, and repair to the works, and labor daily till the defences are all the general wishes them to be. Let them bring shovels and barrows where they can. Our General is gallant, untiring, and confident. Let every man support and stand by him to the last.

PRICE WILLIAMS,
L. M. WILSON,
D. W. GOODMAN,
J. LITTLE SMITH,
Committee on Public Defence.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 13.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES TRUDEAU, of New-Orleans, has arrived in this city, and taken lodgings at the Battle House. We regret to learn that the General is an invalid, his health being impaired by his devotion to arduous military duties for several months past. TRUDEAU is one of the most accomplished artillery officers of the South. His skillful services in fortifying Columbus and Island No. 10, both of which were abandoned after he had been ordered to other spheres of duty, have been warmly acknowledged by the Press and in military circles. He was one of the gallant participators in the battle of Shiloh, where he nobly sustained the reputation of the well-tried chivalry of Louisiana. When New-Orleans fell into the hands of the enemy he was at home for the purpose of recruiting his health and strength, and escaped from the city.

CHARLESTON.

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 14.

This day, at noon, martial law takes the place of civil authority in Charleston. At a juncture like the present, doubtless, there are good reasons for thus placing the government of our noble city in military hands. If the officers, who have been invested with the control of affairs in our midst, exercise their functions with wisdom, firmness and impartiality, the establishment of martial law will prove to be a welcome as well as a beneficial measure. The people of this community will cheerfully conform to the regulations of the military commanders, and, as far as our resident population are concerned, we do not doubt that Charleston will be found, even in these troublous days of excitement and blood, to maintain its ancient name for quiet and good order.

But there is another point, on which we deem it right to speak out, plainly and at once. There are quite a number of Confederate troops now encamped in our city, and we hear that others are soon to arrive. We feel assured that the vast majority of these soldiers are men worthy their State, and worthy the great cause in support of which they have shouldered their muskets. But there are some among them whose conduct, during the short time they have been here, has been such as to bring disgrace upon the commands to which they are attached.

It has repeatedly happened, within the last few days, that ladies have been rudely accosted and insulted by soldiers in the public thoroughfares. In some instances, outrages of the most flagrant character have been committed, with perfect impunity, by men wearing the uniform of Southern Volunteers. We do not know who the offenders are, but we do know that, in the City of Charleston, such acts cannot and will not be allowed to continue.

RICHMOND.

THE PRIVATES IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We do not believe that the world has ever seen such material as compose the rank and file of the Southern army. NAPOLEON never led a braver and better set of men. In many respects they are superior to the veterans of France, for they are actuated by higher motives and have made greater sacrifices. They have left comfortable homes, where none of them ever knew the want of one single thing necessary to human comfort. Unlike the troops of the North, they have not been forced into the army to obtain a subsistence. *On the contrary, they have entered the army voluntarily, and given up the comfortable subsistence which they were sure of at home* for the purpose of serving their country. They have lived upon such food and dressed in such clothes as they would not have given to their own negroes; they have slept upon the bare earth, and been exposed to the Summer suns and Winter snows for the pure and unselfish love of independence.

They have not been animated by any vulgar love of glory, by any ideas of conquest, and far less of spoils and rapine. Many of them are men of property, not a few of wealth, and all accustomed to ease and comfort. They are willing to do anything, to endure anything, to dare anything in defence of their country. All honor to their officers, but their officers honor themselves most in honoring their men. We feel no such reverence for any class of men, in camp or council, as for these noble men in the ranks, these noblemen of nature, who are fighting not for fame or gold, but for country, and indifferent whether their names are ever inscribed upon the records of glory, so that they do their duty. But they will have their reward. Their names are written upon the imperishable scroll of that tribunal which awards such prizes hereafter to virtue in its humblest estate as earth has no power to bestow.

VICKSBURGH.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 2.

The enemy's fleet is still anchored below Vicksburgh, the frigates *Brooklyn* and *Vermont* having joined the flotilla on Sunday morning. The vessels number fourteen. A reconnoissance was attempted on Saturday evening, but prevented. It is reported that the Federals are busily engaged in constructing rafts which it is supposed are to receive mortars. The people continue determined to resist to the last extremity.

BUTLER is ruling with a high hand in New-Orleans. In the Provost Court, on the 20th, Messrs. J. F. GERON, J. P. DAMERON, WM. BLANCHARD and C. C. GARS, JR. & Co., were each fined $100 for not opening their stores in obedience to the order of the dictator.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Opening Inland Communication with Albemarle and Currituck Sounds.

Skirmishing in the Vicinity of Washington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 9,
Via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 10.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff arrived here at an early hour this morning having come through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal in the small gunboat *Port Royal*, leaving Newbern on Saturday.

The *Port Royal* came through both cuts of the canal. The lower one, connecting Currituck and Albemarle Sounds, has been obstructed by piles and sunken vessels, and previous arrivals by the inland route have avoided this cut by traversing the whole length of Currituck Sound.

The progress of the *Port Royal* was considerably delayed by the obstructions, but Gen. BURNSIDE succeeded in blowing them up and opening the canal. Norfolk was reached at midnight last night, and after communicating with Gen. VIELE and procuring a pilot, the *Port Royal* proceeded to this place.

The object of the visit of Gen. BURNSIDE was to have important communication with the Government. Having sent his dispatches to Washington and obtained replies he will return.

There is little or no news in the Department of North Carolina.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, at Washington, N. C., was attacked from an ambush by a North Carolina Regiment, on Thursday last. The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts were on a scouting expedition at the time. They lost six men killed and a number wounded; three of the latter subsequently died.

Several skirmishes have lately taken place in the vicinity of Washington, in one of which one man on our side was wounded and two taken prisoners. In another, fifteen of our cavalry, having only one man wounded, put to flight a rebel force of cavalry and infantry ten times their strength.

The gunboat *Albany* arrived from Hatteras last night, but brought no news.

The following are the deaths in the General Hygea Hospital from the 1st of June to this time:

Lieut. James Long, 8th N. J. Regiment—died on the 7th inst.

Daniel Bransinger, 104th Penn. Regiment, Co. H—died on the 6th inst.

John McVeay, 23d Penn. Regiment—died on the 6th inst.

James McMonagh, 38th N. Y. Regiment—died on the 8th inst.

George Hover, 105th Penn. Regiment—died on the 8th inst.

Michael Basmer, 5th Mich. Regiment—died on the 8th inst.

John Hanson, 61st Penn. Regiment—died on the 8th inst.

Elijah Hinckley, 38th N. Y. Regiment—died on the 4th inst.

Charles Moon, 2d Michigan Regiment—died on the 6th inst.

J. M. Hagen, 101st Pennsylvania Regiment—died on the 4th inst.

George Broadwell, 73d N. Y. Regiment—died on the 3d inst.

Frederick Welman, 2d Md. Regiment, died on the 4th inst.

James Wilber, 73d N. Y. Regiment, died on the 4th inst.

Lieut. Theodore Lauriere, 71st N. Y. Regiment, died on the 8th inst.

Thomas Russell, Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, drummer, died on the 4th inst.

Herman Smith, Second New-Hampshire Regiment, died on the 7th inst.

Edward E. Parker, Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, died on the 6th inst.

Patrick Mullen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, died on the 9th inst.

Lieut. W. E. BLAKE, of the Third New-York Regiment, has been appointed Provost-Marshal at this place by Gen. DIX.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Repulse of the French Army—Official Report of Gen. Berriozabal.

From El Reductor, of Santiago de Cuba, May 22.

From the *Official Bulletin of the Government of the State of Puebla*, of the 8th inst., which we have received by the steamer *Louisiana*, we take the following:

OFFICIAL.

CORPS D'ARMEE OF THE EAST,
BERRIOZABAL BRIGADE.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF—In compliance with the verbal orders and instructions which the citizen General-in-Chief was pleased to give me last night, I placed myself this morning at the Garita de Amozoc, with the brigade which is under my orders, composed of the fixed battalion of Vera Cruz and the first and third light battalions of Toluca, formed in two columns of attack, and ready to make the anticipated charge in case I so determined.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, by order of the Citizen General-in-Chief, I proceeded at a quick step to the top of Mounts Guadalupe and Loreto, for the purpose of aiding the Citizen Gen. MIGUEL NEGRETE, charged with the defence of those positions. I arrived opportunely, for the enemy was completing the organization of his forces for the attack. I arranged with Gen. NEGRETE that with his reserves and my brigade we should form a line of battle, supported by a ditch covered with trees, at the extremities of which were the said points of Loreto and Guadalupe. This was done, and making the manœuvre at a quick step the line of battle was formed and ready to resist the shock of the enemy.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock, two battalions of Zouaves, extended as riflemen, presented themselves to us, making on us a deadly fire, and preparing for a charge with two strong columns that advanced rapidly toward our line, protected by a hot fire from their rifled cannon. Our riflemen fell back in good order, and the enemy, with the bravery which is peculiar to the French soldier and worthy of a better cause, rushed on us. Our suffering soldiers, no less courageous perhaps than the French, received the hot fire of the Zouaves without discharging their pieces, waiting for the word of command from their officers. *When we had the enemy at less than fifty paces, the citizen Gen. NEGRETE and I ordered the firing to be* commenced, when the valiant French soldiers came forward and fell dead within fifteen paces of our line of battle. Their columns were decimated by our fire, were put in complete disorder, and compelled to fly before the modest soldiers of Mexico, who immediately charged on them, a bitter conflict with the bayonet taking place between some of the soldiers, which finally rendered us masters of the field.

The brave Col. CAAMANO bore the flag of his corps, the First Light Battalion of Toluca, in charging on the invaders; and the Fixed Battalion of Vera Cruz and the Third Light Battalion remained not back, but their commanders distinguished themselves by the order in which they executed the charge.

The enemy, intelligent and stubborn, had prepared new columns and strong flanking forces of riflemen. With these they returned immediately to the charge, but all the commanding officers of our forces, and most especially the citizen Gen. NEGRETE, whose calmness and activity were remarkable, reformed the line of battle and awaited another push of the enemy. Their efforts were unavailing, and for the second time we compelled them to fly and leave a great number of their dead, who had received balls in the back. A second time our corps also charged with extraordinary intrepidity, and the French army would have been entirely destroyed this time if at the commencement we had a little cavalry at our disposal; but the cavalry being employed at other points, notwithstanding we had repeatedly asked for it, it was not possible for it to arrive until their last charge was over. But nevertheless, their presence and the intrepidity with which the brave Gen. ALVAREZ charged on the little ground which he could use, was sufficient to prevent the enemy from repeating the attack on that; but my attention was again called to some riflemen, while on the right flank of the fortification of Guadalupe a strong column of Zouaves and Vincennes-chargers with extraordinary boldness and reached the ditch, and some of their soldiers assaulted the parapet; but the defenders of that place, with a calmness also admirable, succeeded in hurling them down, more than thirty dead bodies of the enemy remaining in that ditch. At this time the Reform battalion of San Luis, sent to me by the citizen General-in-Chief, came forward, from which corps I detached a company to fight the enemy on his right flank. This was completely routed, and as before his soldiers turned their back to us, and have not again undertaken another attack on us since that hour, which was 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

Staying with and applying myself to the right of our line, which was where the enemy redoubled his attacks, I could not observe the left with the precision that I desired for the purpose of reporting to the citizen General-in-Chief the most notable deeds of the battalions which covered it; but the citizen Gen. NEGRETE will do so immediately through the forces of his division.

All the commanders and officers of the brigade under my command have conducted themselves brilliantly; and with truth I can assure you that I did not notice a single sign of cowardice in any of them; for which reason I make no special commendations, as, I repeat, all perfectly discharged their duty; and it is only in this way that can be explained that an enemy has been routed who is accustomed to conquering everywhere, as is evinced by the decorations worn on their breasts, and who were driven back in the midst of the combat by our soldiers. Some prisoners were taken by us, and have been sent to the fortress, and up to this time we have picked up more than three hundred of the enemy's dead bodies.

We have also to mourn the loss of some of our soldiers, and the wounded of the high-souled Lieutenant-Colonel, citizen JOSE YONOY ALCALA, Chief of my Staff, as well as the Lieutenant of the First Light Battalion, citizen SUSANO NIEGO, and Sub-Lieutenant of the same corps, citizen MARGARITO MORENO, although slightly.

The respective reports of killed and wounded in the brigade, as well as of the arms taken from the enemy, are being drawn up, which will be seasonably communicated to you for the knowledge of the citizen General-in-Chief.

The corps which compose the brigade bearing my name, in discharging their duty, have comprehended that on their deportment in the first encounters which we should have with the foreign enemy depended the assurance or loss of the independence of their country. The haughty French soldier has been humbled on this anniversary of the death of NAPOLEON the First, and for the first time, according to the prisoners, have they found themselves compelled to fly before their enemies, bearing their flag without the glory which they had conquered in a thousand battles.

In reporting to you what has happened in the memorable passage of this day, for the knowledge of the citizen General-in-Chief, I congratulate you on the brilliant result we have obtained, for it will ever do honor to Mexico, whatever subsequent events may be.

God, Liberty and Reform!

FORT OF GAUDALUPE, May 5, 1862.

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL, Com. General.
Headquarters of the *Corps d'Armée* of the East.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND MEXICO.

From the London Times.

As for the United States Government, it need not be said that it lost no time in making its opinions known. Although the Senate had refused to concur in Mr. SEWARD's scheme for an advance of money to Mexico, in order to enable her to pay the sums due to the intervening Powers, yet Lord LYONS states his belief that the Senate's only reason was a desire to draw no further on the pecuniary resources of the country, and to avoid interference in Mexican affairs at a time of intestine trouble. "I believe," says Lord LYONS, "that the allied expedition against Mexico is extremely unpalatable to the American people, and that the establishment of Monarchy in that country would be regarded by them as extremely offensive; but, nevertheless, it is felt that the intervention of the United States should be postponed until it can be effectual."

Another Large Fire in Quebec—Over 100 Houses Destroyed.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 10.

Another large fire broke out in this city early this morning. Over one hundred houses, principally of wood, the property of the workmen in the shipyards, were destroyed.

Dress Shirts and Collars to Order—TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.

The best goods, at lowest prices.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 165 8th-av., corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,

No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Morton's Gold Pens—Prices to suit the pocket and Pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—MULFORD.—In Southold, L. I., on Monday, June 9, by Rev. Samuel Hammond, Mr. DANIEL E. DAVIS to Miss KATE, daughter of the late A. S. Mulford, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

JENNINGS—HULL.—In Southport, Conn., on Tuesday morning, May 27, at the M. E. Church, by Rev. David Osborn, assisted by Rev. Benjamin Relyea, Mr. JARVIS JENNINGS to CARRIE B., only daughter of Capt. Burr Hull, all of Southport.

MITCHILL—HANCE.—On Tuesday, June 10, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., THEO. C. MITCHILL to TILLIE, youngest daughter of the late Revo C. Hance.

MOORE—LEWIS.—On Tuesday, June 10, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, WILLIAM H. H. MOORE to ADDIE LOUISE, daughter of Isaac Lewis.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, June 9, JULIA C., only child of Elihu B. and the late Elizabeth M. Baker, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 65 New-st., Newark, N. J.

Canada West papers please copy.

CUSHING.—In New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday, June 9, Mrs. SARAH CUSHING, aged 83 years.

The remains have been conveyed to Salem, Mass., for interment.

CLAPP.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 9, ABEL S. CLAPP, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin, Henry B. and Abel S., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 232 Madison-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Cemetery.

D'HERVILLY.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, June 8, MARIE CHARLOTTE, second daughter of F. D'Hervilly, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York, on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock.

DRAKE.—At Elk Grove, Ill., on Wednesday morning, June 4, after a long and painful illness, MARIANNA CLARK, wife of Rev. B. B. Drake, and daughter of the late Joseph M. Clark, of this City.

FLANDROW.—In New-Rochelle, on Sunday, June 8, Elder JAMES FLANDROW, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 2 o'clock this day. Cars leave the dépôt at 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11¾ o'clock.

FLETCHER.—In Corinth, Miss., on Thursday, April 17, of a wound received at Shiloh, LOUIS A. FLETCHER, in his 27th year.

GIBBS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 10, GEORGE C. GIBBS, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 283 Pacific-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HALL.—In this City, on Monday, June 9, at his late residence, No. 105 West 26th-st., of consumption, WILLIAM HALL, aged 64 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his brothers, Samuel and James Hall, also members of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery, N. J., for interment.

Jamaica, L. I., and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, at the residence of E. C. Thayer, Esq., her son-in-law, Mrs. MARY E. WELLES JOHNSON.

Her remains were taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

JOURNEAY.—On Monday morning, June 9, EDWARD JOURNEAY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 9 A. M. boat from Pier No. 2, North River.

KING.—At his residence, near Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, June 10, HEZEKIAH KING, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and of the firm of Warburton & King, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to accompany the remains to Greenwood, from the Philadelphia dépôt at Jersey City, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MCWHINNEY.—In this City, on Monday, June 9, MARGARET, daughter of John and Mary Jane McWhinney, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her parents' residence, No. 186 Broome-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—Near Bottom's Bridge, Va., on Wednesday, June 4, of typhoid fever, JAMES CORTLANDT PARKER, of this City, Second Lieutenant Fourth New-York Battery, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends and relatives of his mother, Mrs. C. K. Parker, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 61 Madison-av., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

PAULDING.—In Paris, on Wednesday, May 14, FRANCES, infant son of James K. and Emily Paulding, of this City.

THURMAN.—At the Military Hospital, Bedloe's Island, Port Royal, S. C., on Wednesday, May 28, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM HENRY [illegible], son of W. H. Thurman, of this City.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

WARNER.—At his residence in [illegible], Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 4, CHARLES WARNER, in the 71st year of his age.

WARNER.—In Newburgh, N. J., on Friday, June 6, of disease of the heart, ROBERT WARNER, son of the late Capt. Robert Warner, aged 27 years.

WHITING.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 9, ELIZABETH R., wife of Geo. W. Whiting, and daughter of John and Abigail P. Davidson, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, South 5th-st., near Jersey-av. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth for interment.

The funeral service of Mrs. MARY P. NORRIS will take place from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-place, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 273.—June 10, 1862.
4, 13, 27, 36, 30, 60, 72, 8, 62, 23, 42, 65.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 274.—June 10, 1862.
10, 38, 19, 69, 61, 33, 43, 60, 72, 27, 16, 28.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 281.—June 10, 1862.
33, 41, 69, 4, 74, 63, 68, 19, 43, 21, 36, 49.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 243.—June 10, 1862.
34, 10, 60, 26, 55, 17, 8, 74, 43, 59, 52, 73.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
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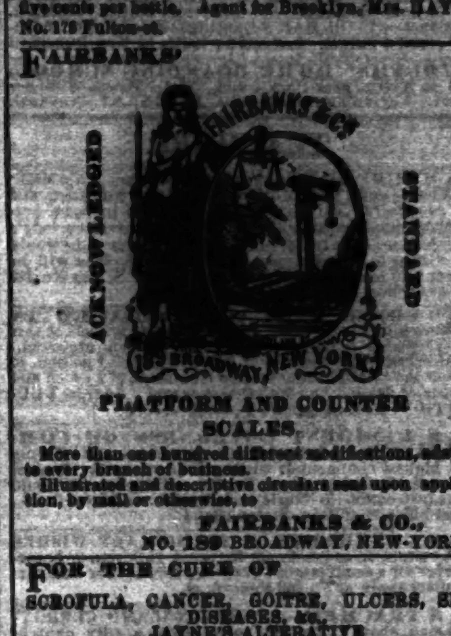
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 179 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS'



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FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, CANCER, GOITRE, ULCERS, SKIN DISEASES, &c.,
JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE
STILL MAINTAINS ITS SUPERIORITY.

The unparalleled success which for twenty-five years has attended the use of DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, enables the proprietors to recommend it to the afflicted with entire confidence, believing that it will effectually eradicate from the human system the disease for whose cure it is designed, more promptly and thoroughly than any other remedy of its class. It has been found particularly beneficial in

CANCER AND CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS

Of all kinds, curing a majority of the cases in which it has been used, and oftimes after the failure of other remedies.

GOITRE OR SWELLED NECK.—In innumerable cases of this disease, in which Jayne's Alterative has been perseveringly used, it has never been known to fail. All have been cured who have continued its use according to directions.

DROPSY AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—Many physicians who have used the Alterative in diseases of this nature, consider it a specific, so great has been its success. It acts by increasing the powers of digestion, exciting the absorbents into healthy exercise, whereby the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced.

EPILEPSY, FITS, CONVULSIONS, are usually considered incurable, and yet experience has proved that the Alterative, in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, will cure a majority of cases; it should be tried, therefore, by all who are subject to these terrible afflictions.

SCROFULA.—In all the forms of this disease, whether in that of Ulceration of the Flesh or Bones, Enlargement of the Joints, Glands, Swellings, Eruptions, Tumors, &c., the Alterative has been found predominantly successful. It enters into and circulates with the blood, thus destroying the virus or poisonous principle from which these diseases originate.

SKIN DISEASES, of all kinds, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworms, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Roughness of the Skin, &c., are readily cured by the Alterative.

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COMPLICATED AND MIXED DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE HEART, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, Constitutional Disease, and diseases originating from a depraved or imperfect state of the blood, are all cured by Dr. Jayne's Alterative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that when they are removing the disease they are also prostrating the patient beyond recovery, the Alterative has no such drawback. While neutralizing the virus of disease at its very source, it sustains the strength of the sufferer. The union of *Disinfectant, Tonic and Destruent* properties in this medicine, and the fact that all these influences are blended harmoniously in its operation, distinguishing it from all other similar preparations. Let the afflicted give it a trial.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

PATENT
CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE.
A NEW ARTICLE
For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail or otherwise.
SOLD BY STATIONERS.
Manufactured by
ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING,
No. 156 William-st.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
with the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains in the Side or Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

ICE CREAM.
Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.
Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices.
WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

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MAGNETIC MUSK-CAT POWDERS.
The only infallible Remedies
For the destruction of
ROACHES, CROTON BUGS, BEDBUGS, ANTS, MOTHS, FLEAS, RATS AND MICE.
Dépôt No. 546 Broadway.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An Importer's stock AT RETAIL—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' [illegible] 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 270 Broadway.

ARMY MEETING, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, in the Church of the Mediator, (Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,) corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Object to aid the Am. S. S. Union in furnishing reading matter for our soldiers, Bible Readers for the Freedmen, and "Silent Comforters" for our hospitals. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Dyer and Rev. J. H. Buttle, Mr. Duryea and Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, all lameness, bruises, &c. Sold by all the [illegible] and druggists. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

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RAVENSHOE,
BY HENRY KINGSLEY,
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"The Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn," published in 1860, was one of the most complete successes in fiction of that year. The new novel, "Ravenshoe," has called forth the heartiest commendation from English critics, as showing remarkable power.

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A PRACTICAL GUIDE
TO THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE.
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2 vols. octavo, 500 pages. Vol. I, now ready. Agents wanted for all parts of the country.

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"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 400 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic disease. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.

Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

P. P. P. P.

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SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the PILES PIPE, made of HARD RUBBER, is UNATTENDED by any of these OBJECTIONS. It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS and WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted. ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

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The BEST medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
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have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

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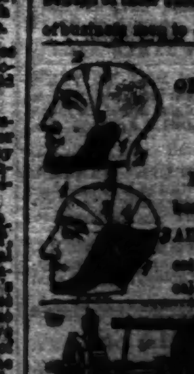
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS,
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MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
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J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-street.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn:

The cargo of the schooner *Sarah and Caroline*, consisting of 60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine;

The cargo of the schooner *Hattie Jackson*, consisting of 25 hhds. Molasses.
25 tierces Molasses.

Also, the cargo of the schooner *James Ward*, consisting of
341 bags Coffee,
100 bags Salt,
[illegible] cases Oil of Almonds,
20 boxes Soap,
25 boxes Segars,
1 case Segars,

and a variety of small articles, consisting of Raisins, Guava Jelly, Pilot Bread, small kegs of Jamaica Rum, &c., &c., &c.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Comm'rs.

THE SECOND LECTURE
OF THE COURSE, BEFORE
THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE,
Will be delivered by
HON. OWEN LOVEJOY,
OF ILLINOIS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 12,
At 8 o'clock, at
COOPER INSTITUTE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., President of the League, will occupy the Chair.
Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the door.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountains, air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices according to the times.

DRY GOODS.

A SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL THIS week, commencing on MONDAY, June 2, will be made of new Summer Dress Goods, bought at the late auction sales and marked far below the cost of importation, with the determination of clearing out the whole so as to divide the benefit with our customers. The whole stock is choice and of the most desirable styles. No. 188 6th-av. C. G. HOOK.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—HOUSEKEEPERS are invited to buy their Canton Matting at No. 188 6th-av. C. G. HOOK, having purchased a very large lot at auction, is now offering all the varieties at less than the wholesale prices. Remember the number, 188 6th-av.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
SECOND WEEK
WINDING UP
OF THE SEASON,
for
THIRTY DAYS,
to
CLOSE OUT
the balance of seasonable stock, which will be offered at prices that must
COMMAND ATTENTION,
including
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
All of which
MUST BE SOLD.
P. BLUXOME,
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MUSQUITO NETS,
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all styles and qualities and prices.
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BLACK PUSCHER LACE SHAWLS
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COST TO IMPORT, $18.
LACE MANTILLAS, &c. VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

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OPENING THIS WEEK,
INVOICES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' COTTON AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES AND HOSIERY FROM AUCTION,
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EVERY VARIETY OF WHITE GOODS.
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PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL QUALITIES AND WIDTHS.
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R. H. MACY,
INVOICE BEST FRENCH CORSETS,
NOW OPENING.
UNDER-LINEN MADE TO ORDER IN BEST MANNER.
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OPENING THIS WEEK,
SPLENDID LINE FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LACE GOODS, REAL AND IMITATION, EVERY VARIETY.
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ALWAYS FULL ASSORTMENT SIZES AND COLORS OUR LADIES' CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
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AT DE PERCIVAL'S, NO. 661 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, tablelinen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also, 500 of Warley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tatting, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 380 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, with all other Indian and Chinese articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTING to about $6,000. Apply at store No. 367 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, aged 14, to assist in a retail tea store; he must be steady, and give the best kind of reference for honesty. Apply at No. 198 Greenwich-av. THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR SHORT AND LONG VOYAGES, landsmen, seamen, ordinary seamen, carpenters, coopers and blacksmiths, for whalers, navy and merchant ships; all clothing furnished. Inquire at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs, North River. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN TO TAKE care of horses, drive, work in garden, and who is willing to make himself useful on a place about 30 miles from the City. Good references required. Apply at No. 23 Pine-st., Room No. 10.

FACTORY GIRLS WANTED.—WANTED, girls of respectable character, with the best testimonials, to work in the factory of the subscribers, at Yonkers. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

WOODWORKERS, WHEELERS, SMITHS, trimmers, finishers and painters, can have employment at STEPHENSON'S Coach Factory, No. 48 East 27th-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE. Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE UNITED States Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at No. 498 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from Government and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them; to act as a medium of communication among the local Associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to cooperate with the United States military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception and distribution of patients from the army.

Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the transports in service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, references to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to serve.

Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names at this office, with address and reference, and notice required by them.

Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office.

All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M., daily.

The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The present month has cost it not less than $30,000, mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives at least, in Virginia alone.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to G. T. Strong, No. 68 Wall-st.

The various hospitals and Soldiers' Relief Associations of this City are invited to report, [illegible] every day, what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.

The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Institute:

Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woolen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

Jellies, teas, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and desiccated vegetables, Boston crackers, beef extract, ice by the cargo.

The prodigious demand of the last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac alone, (and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other Departments) has reduced our stock, and although 600 cases have been received at the Washington depôt since April 25, the demand is much greater than the supply.

A special request is [illegible] list in this advertisement is brought on the part of those sending supplies.

To this is to be added a new and unexpected want—that of cast-off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests, to clothe soldiers who have lost or so fouled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without [illegible].

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1862.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, No. 68 Wall-st.
FRED. N. KNAPP, [illegible]
Superintendent of the N. Y. Agency of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., ESTABLISHED 1855.
A Bureau of Educational Information.
For those who seek well-qualified teachers.
For teachers who desire positions.
For selling and renting school properties.
Wanted, a lady to teach piano, singing, drawing and French. A native French lady to teach the French language. One for French and music. A lady to conduct a school on her own responsibility, in Connecticut. Gentlemen for military tactics and French. One for military tactics and mathematics. A gentleman to take entire charge of a flourishing day-school for boys, in neighboring city. A gentleman as partner in boys' boarding-school, on the Hudson. A lady as partner in first-class female seminary, in New-York City. An Episcopalian lady for mathematics, Latin and botany. A gentleman as principal of school, near Pittsburgh, Penn. Some of these vacancies are for the Autumn.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—All interested in Education, Art, Literature or [illegible] are invited to become members. Correspondents wanted in every European and American city. Particular attention given to EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS—representing the merits of SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES and COLLEGES for pupils—and introducing Teachers according to their qualifications and wishes. Address RICE & ANDREWS, office of the Nat. Teachers' Inst., No. 535 Broadway, New-York.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

DEER-PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Orange County, New-York, 80 miles by railroad from New-York. Second Summer quarter commences June 23, and continues ten weeks. For Circulars, address Principal, Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 183 Broadway, Room 5.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 233 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

TWO LADIES HAVING A SELECT school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address can be obtained at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Newest invention by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—AN AMERICAN young lady, of good address and education, and of good moral character, wishes to engage in some permanent employment, either as nursery governess, lady's companion, or to travel in charge of children; she would be willing to go to Europe; the best of reference will be given and required. Address Miss MARY S., Box No. 182 Times Office, for three days.

A YOUNG LADY NOW ENGAGED IN teaching in one of the most prominent schools of this City, wishes to meet with a family (French preferred,) with whom she could engage for the Summer vacation, to teach the English branches and rudiments of French and music, if desired; no objection to travel. Address EDUCATION, Madison-square Post-office, N. Y.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady of much experience and offering the highest testimonials wishes an engagement. Besides the usual branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address B. G., Post-office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation as governess for small children, or housekeeper for a small family, or a companion. For full particulars apply at No. 285 Madison-st.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND CLERGYMAN, about to become pastor over a City church, wishes to secure a home, and would teach in some family in the City or vicinity. Address No. 9 Albion-place.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 663 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

FIVE SEVEN-OCTAVE NEW PIANOS, eight Melodeons, all warranted, at cost for cash. Also the largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest wholesale prices. Out of town orders promptly filled. MILLETS' Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 245, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place, and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his Works, and buy none from unreliable makers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Depot No. 27 Maiden Lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. B. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No. 30 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S FIREWORKS.
Depot No. 27 Maiden-lane.
R. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—COLUMBIADS, CANNON, pistol, and other sizes; also, No. 1, all Genuine Gold Chop for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 71 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 231 Washington-st.

STRAW GOODS.

THE EMPIRE STRAW BONNET MANUFACTURERS have opened their retail Branch at No. 116 Sixth-av., first floor, up stairs, where ladies are invited to call and examine their very choice stock of Bonnets and Hats. They are retailed at the wholesale trade prices. NO. 116 SIXTH-AVENUE, Opposite Jefferson Market.

H. VAN WAVEREN & SONS,
Hillegom, Holland.
Price list of flower-bulbs for this year to be obtained of
R. W. BURLAGE,
No. 15 Exchange-place, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 346 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a young girl as chambermaid in a boarding-house or private family and to take care of children; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best of City reference given. Call at No. 313 East 10th-st., near 1st-av., at Room No. 18.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as chambermaid in a boarding-house in the City; has unexceptionable reference from her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Apply at No. 108 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as chambermaid; is willing to assist with part of the washing; has no objection to the country—Newport preferred. Can be well recommended by first-class City families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 364 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; would take charge of the milk and butter for a small family. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 280 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; she understands her business in either capacity; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 50 6th-av., near 8th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a neat and thoroughly capable girl as waitress and up-stairs servant; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will be found in every respect a most desirable girl; would like to go in the country and will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, one door from Jeralemon-st.; has excellent references.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and care children; has four years' City reference from her last place; would go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; has good references; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at No. 340 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of City references given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to go as child's nurse; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 62 St. Mark's Place, near 1st-av., between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A smart, active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference given. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 182 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 404 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, and would have no objection to go in the country with a family; or to do housework in a small family. Call at No. 146 13th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has good City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 62 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 West 31st-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 99 Houston-st., Room No. 16.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or child's nurse, or would tend in a store. Call at 163 6th-av., third floor, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and desserts of all kinds; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent in her business; unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No. 238, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., in the grocery store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; or would do the general housework of a small family; has excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant American woman, as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, gravies, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 295 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 29th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a person who can be well recommended by the highest families in the City; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 6th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FULLY qualified to fill a first-class situation, is desirous of an engagement as cook; the highest references given in the City as to character and ability. Apply at No. 67 26th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Welsh woman, as cook, in a private family; she has excellent City references, and is permitted to refer to her present employer, No. 231 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, creams, preserves and French cooking; has good City references. Inquire at No. 126 6th-st., near 6th-av., Room No. 12.

AS HOTEL COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN OF great respectability and experience wishes a situation as hotel cook; has no objection to the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 483 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the candy store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; a good situation more of an object than large wages; can give two years City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 56 6th-av., near 8th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 6 Washington-square.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters, who are neat in their habits, desire situations, separate or together, in city or country; one a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, very economical in her kitchen; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing; undoubted City reference, for many years in their places; wages, $8 and $7, or $14 per month to a small family. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted—one as cook, washer, and ironer, good baker, &c., the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their work thoroughly; are willing to do the work of a family; have excellent references; City or country. Call at No. 87 4th-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, a situation by a smart trusty servant girl to do cooking or general housework, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; a desirable and respectable servant; economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman and her daughter, 17 years old, wants a situation; she can cook, wash and iron; the other to do plain sewing and take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 209 46th-st., over the store, for two days.

AS COOK AND WAITER.—A LADY DESIRES situations for two servants; one as waiter, and the other as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 217 East 31st-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. This agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.
E. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.,)
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted by a neat, tidy Protestant young woman as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging; the best City reference; country preferred. Address, for two days, at No. 156 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and has no objection to do housework in a small family; has no objection to the country in the Summer months; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 East 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best City and country references; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 301 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go a short distance to the country; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 298 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has good City references from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 170 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED BY A dressmaker who is in the habit of going out by the day in private families, and has a perfect knowledge of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, who will be disengaged in a few days, would like to make a few more engagements to go out or make dresses at home. Address No. 19 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork; can give the best of reference; wages, $9 per month. Call at or address No. 146 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper for a widower, or would take charge of a house while the family are in the country; the best of testimonials produced from City families. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, to do the housework of a small family, or as laundress alone; good reference given; is willing to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation in a small private family; no objection to go to the country. She can be seen in her present place for two days. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 265 West 18th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as housemaid; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; will go to the country; has good reference at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, willing and obliging, to do the general housework of a small family; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 215 East 36th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl a situation to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best references. Call at No. 99 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do general housework, in a private family. Call at No. 84 Wyckoff-st., first floor, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer; will go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go in the country, or to travel with a lady. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, with five years' City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style; or as cook and do the washing and ironing of a private family; understands meats, poultry and baking. Wages $7 to $8 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WHO HAS lived in the best families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the first private families; no objection to the country; has the best references. Call at No. 23 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; can do up fine muslins, or would be willing to assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 271 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., 3d floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting, &c., thoroughly, and can produce undoubted reference as to character, &c. Apply at No. 307 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a young woman; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 447 Broadway, between 28th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as nurse; would prefer to travel in the United States or to Europe; but would not refuse a good situation either in town or country. Address Box No. 3,866 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; or to do light chamberwork; has no objections to travel; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT, WHO speaks English well, wishes a situation as nurse. Wages $7 a month. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as child's nurse, by a Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand; and is able to give the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Inquire at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation in a private family, to attend to grown children, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, who is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good sewer; has no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 53 Irving-place, where the best of reference can be given.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable private family, as she lost her own baby, two weeks old. Can be seen at No. 156 East 24th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman a situation as wet nurse; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 313 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation, as nurse, or to wait upon an invalid lady; is experienced, and can furnish excellent reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 227 West 24th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes nearly and take charge of a baby from its birth, and dress a lady's hair; best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, and can embroider, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; has first-class reference. Apply at No. 218 23d-st., third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as first-class nurse and seamstress; understands dressing hair, and the care of children of any age; reliable references given; no objection to City or country. Call at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 300 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 96 West 18th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young English girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 142 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl, an American, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; references given. Call at No. 478 3d-av., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes a situation for her nurse, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 40 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., until engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY THE DAY, week, or permanently, employment as a seamstress, or is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 57 East 29th-st., or address ELIZA TAYLOR. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; has no objection to the country, or to grown children; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at the St. Julian Hotel, No. 3 Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew for two or three weeks; can make ladies and children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 300 3d-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT English girl wants a situation as above; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing; is willing to assist in chamberwork and make herself useful; has the best references. Call at No. 369 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; no objection to the country; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 60 West 24th-st., or address E. H., same place.

AS FRENCH SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation for a French maid, by her present employer. She is a good hair-dresser and neat seamstress. Apply at No. 92 5th-av.

AS MACHINE SEWER.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant widow, who has a machine, family sewing; would go out by the day or week; would have no objection to go in the country and see to children. Call or address No. 119 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her duties perfectly, and will make herself useful; would assist with the chamberwork; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 20 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very respectable young girl as a first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do waiting and chamberwork, or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days, 3d floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; willing to go in the country; perfectly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

EIGHT YEARS IN ONE PLACE.—A LADY going to the country, desires to get good situations for two good girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or would do plain cooking in a small family. Can be seen where they have been for eight years, at No. 288 West 14th-st.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters, and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish, and English—may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, (formerly at the Bible House,) on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

A COMPETENT FAMILY SEAMSTRESS wishes to travel with a family to Europe, or to take care of an old lady; is capable of taking entire charge, and teaching a child. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 17th-st., corner of 5th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—WANTED, a situation as book-keeper, or assistant, or as general clerk, in any mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 189 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, is also a good and careful driver; would assist in the garden; no objections to any part of the country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. Wilson's stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class coachman, a situation; is an excellent and careful driver; he thoroughly understands the care of fast horses, and can drive four in hand; can milk cows, if required. The very best City and country reference. Address W. M. C., Box No. 201 Times Office, or No. 150 East 20th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION with a private family; has no objection to go to the country; wages reasonable; has the best of City references from his late employers. Call or address, for two days, at the saddlery-store No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and groom; he fully understands the care of horses and is a good careful driver; can produce the best of reference from his last employer, to whom he is permitted to refer—W. T. B. Milliken, No. 1 Park-place.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman and groom by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; is strictly temperate and can be recommended as such; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 126 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single young man, as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference; is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. Address E. D., Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man who understands the care of horses and carriages; no objections to the country; or would help in a garden if desired. Reference exchanged. Address T. B., Box No. 218 Times Office, or can be seen for two days at No. 22 Catharine-st., over the shoe store.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care of horses. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 210 Times Office. The best of reference given.

AS COACHMAN, &c., COOK, &c.—COACHman and groom's situation wanted by a young man, where he could have his wife as cook and laundress; both fully understand their business; but a short time in the country; country preferred. Address F. L., Box No. 203 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man in the above capacity, who understands his business perfectly well; is willing and obliging, and has the best of reference from his last employer with whom he lived for several years. No objections to the country. Address A. B. C., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, 26 years of age, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; has good recommendations from his last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Address T. R., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has twelve years' references. Can be seen at the saddler's store, No. 60 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a practical American farmer, single, to take charge of some good place near the City; or a situation in the City at some light business; a common laborer's situation not wanted. Reference as regards honesty and capability given. Address J. M. G., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a practical gardener, who thoroughly understands the treatment of green-house and hot-house, hot and cold graperies, laying out and improving grounds, gardening in general; can produce the best of testimonials as to integrity and capability. Address S. B., No. 15 John-st., in the seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man as gardener; he understands thoroughly the care of fruit, flowers and vegetables, and keeping a place in order; is obliging, and will make himself useful; wages not so much looked for as a good steady home; good reference can be given. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German, a situation as gardener; would like to take care of a green-house; has the best of references. Address G. H., Box No. 217 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands his business in both capacities; has had fourteen years' experience in this country; has the best recommendations for City and country; will be found generally useful to any one who may employ him. Can be seen by addressing note to M. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a young man of good experience in gardening, also the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; will make himself generally useful to his employer. Any person wanting such a man may address A. NUGENT, Box No. 162 Times Office, for this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can produce the very best of testimonials from families in this City. Call at or address No. 681 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at S. & H. Wayte's market, corner of Greene and 4th sts.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY MAN WOULD LIKE a situation as waiter; good City reference. Address R. G., Box No. 213 Times Office.

TO CALIFORNIANS.—A CAPABLE AND faithful American farmer desires employment in that business from some one about going to California. Address FARMER, care of Mr. Wm. Churchill, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

A COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION, as a good driver; understands the care of horses, stock, &c., thoroughly; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; is temperate and industrious. Call or address at Institute, No. 87 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, WHO SPEAKS English, employment to take charge of horses; willing to do anything that may be necessary, and make himself generally useful. Apply to J. KAHLER, No. 62 Delancy-st., Room No. 7.

THE DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. WARE, Agent,
No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! CHARLATANS EXPOSED! ALL LADIES REMARKABLE HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S [illegible] Lectures [illegible] New-York [illegible] (with [illegible] engravings, on [illegible]) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gonorrhœa, Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and treatment; latest discoveries in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of S. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Strictures of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive proper treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' [illegible] specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unsurpassed, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can be implicitly relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 2 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the complaint. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness [illegible] brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by S. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 12 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Sack. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of Paris and New-York, may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.

Loss of memory, nervous debility, involuntary emissions and impotency, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.

Office No. 49 East 12th-st., five doors west of Broadway. Hours, 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more [illegible] diseases of the pelvic viscera, Rupture, piles, varicocele and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Relieves weakness in the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $1 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Established 1834. You who have contracted that self-destructive and ruinous habit, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females successfully treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 14 Broadway, New-York. THE MOTHER'S ADVISER and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of a red stamp. Write for them, and escape imposition.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great private remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free to all afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who had exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps; 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

All persons holding claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 11, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and a comprehensive statement of facts, under oath, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol in the City of Albany.

The Board of Officers appointed to audit such claims will meet at No. 32 Walker-st., New-York, on the 16th day of June inst., and at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 15th day of July next. A calendar of claims will be made, and each will be disposed of in their order in said calendar. Claims of persons residing in Albany, and west and north thereof, will be considered at the meetings of the Board at Albany. Claims of persons residing elsewhere will be considered at the meetings to be held at New-York.
C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
WM. H. ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-Gen'l.
ALBANY, June 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR [illegible] BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, [illegible]
Nos. [illegible]

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 229 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the best manner, together with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Types [illegible] to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and by stationers generally. JAMES G. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] ÆTNA [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 170 BROADWAY. June 9, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, [illegible] the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Jacob Brouwer,	Theophilus Anthony,
Russel Stebbins,	G. E. Satterlee,
M. L. Marsh,	Thos. C. Chardavoyne,
F. E. Fourni,	Nehemiah Knight,
[illegible]	Nelson Robinson,
Joseph Jameson,	Daniel Butterfield,
William Whitewright,	John H. Talman,
John C. Ward,	Edward Cothout,
James Thompson,	John J. McLaren,
Charles H. Clayton,	Rodney H. Burdell.
Francis A. [illegible]	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip [illegible] SIX PER CENT. [illegible]

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SIGNS AND NAPOLEONS, Constantly purchased and for sale by TAYLOR BROTHERS, NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,) WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. [illegible]

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876." [illegible] THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," [illegible]

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

[illegible] Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

[illegible] RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding [illegible] Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company [illegible]

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Transfer Office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, March 31, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 374 Canal-st. [illegible]

JOHN S. GILES.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of [illegible] per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 30 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, Secretary's Office, Cleveland, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 1, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—Treasurer's Office, Buffalo, May 24, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

Broadway Bank, New-York, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank [illegible] No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the [illegible]

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN [illegible]

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Office No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE [illegible]

WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, May 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible]

S. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

[illegible] CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS [illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

[illegible] FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO [illegible]

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND [illegible] AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS, 7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 53 Wall-st.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At an election held on the [illegible] inst., for nine Trustees to serve for four years in place of the class whose term expired by limitation, the following persons were unanimously elected:

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, WILLIAM BETTS, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM MOORE, JOHN M. STUART, JOHN E. DEVELIN, OLIVER H. PALMER.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the same day, FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously elected President. By order, ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Wabash and Erie Canal, Indiana, New-York, June 9, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., for trustees of said canal on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed 27th January, 1847.

Office Beekman Fire Insurance Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up. ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

CHICAGO SEWERAGE COUPONS.—THE coupons of the bonds of the City of Chicago, issued for sewerage purposes, and payable the 1st of July next, will be paid at the present time, on presentation to the American Exchange Bank. S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller. June 2, 1862.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS ISSUED to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company; also Milwaukee and Watertown 8 per cent. bonds bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. S. STILLMAN, President. Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office, Philadelphia, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to (Signed.) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 2, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished [illegible] Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. Dated June 9, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN, JOHN MEHAN, NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do. Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KUGLER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers. Dated June 2, 1862.

Office of Army Clothing Equipage, New-York, June 9, 1862.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the delivery immediately of hospital tents, the description of which may be had upon application to the subscriber. The number of tents needed from time to time will be made known hereafter, but bidders will state how many they can deliver at once, and the number each five days after the 11th inst. Such bids as may have been offered will be opened on the 11th inst. at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Hospital Tents," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN N. CLARKE, OF CHICAGO, *having been this day admitted a partner in our house*, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of DATER, CLARKE & CO. PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 101 Front-st. New-York, June 1, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK AND BOND BROKER under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS. New-York, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—D. THORNTON BIRDSALL IS A MEMber of our firm from this date. June 2, 1862. BIRDSALL BROTHERS.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND, RED ASH, WHITE ASH, Locust Mountain and Lehigh Coal, of all sizes. Also pine, oak and hickory wood. All low for cash. ASEL E. ABBOTT, Successor to Abbott & Lukens, No. 852 Greenwich-st. and No. 60 Beach-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, [illegible] and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. [illegible] Ann-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 19 to 25, inclusive, on block No. 180. All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, June 7, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, June 11, 1862.

Office of Clerk of Board of Councilmen, New-York, June 9, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Councilmen, held this evening, the following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, which was received and directed to be published in the papers employed by the Corporation. JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Mayor's Office, New-York, June 7, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return without my approval the resolution authorizing the Comptroller "to purchase the lot of ground No. 135 Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York, at the best price for the interests of the City."

This seems to me to be an unwise departure from the practice hitherto adopted, of advertising for proposals within prescribed limits of location, which gives the City the advantage of the competition that such advertisements elicit.

But if we are to depart from this practice in the present case, it is obviously inexpedient to restrict the Comptroller's discretion by designating the specific lot which he is to purchase. In doing this, we voluntarily deprive the City of the benefit to be derived from the competition of those desiring to sell, and, before ascertaining the price of this particular lot, give notice to the owner that we intend to purchase it. This is a novel method of negotiating for the purchase of property, and it seems to me as injudicious as it is novel. If it be deemed proper to authorize the Comptroller to purchase, I cannot doubt but it would be more conducive to the interests of the City to leave him free to exercise his discretion in the selection of the property.

If the lot designated is peculiarly desirable as to location and price, it would receive from him, no doubt, the full consideration to which it would thereby be entitled.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at two o'clock P. M., to consider the following subjects:

Petition of Daniel Gallagher, to be paid for loss incurred in building sewer in Park-place and Robinson-street.

Petition of Congregation "Anshi Chesed."

Petition of James Donnelly, Jr.

Petition of Michael Murray.

Petition of Trustees of One Hundred and Twentieth-street Public School.

Petition of Charles W. Baselyea.

Petition of Lawrence Glynn, and

Petition of Jeremiah D. Moore.

Parties interested in the above matters are invited to attend.

ABRAHAM LENT, MORGAN JONES, WILLIAM ORTON, } Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

I DO HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS trusting any one on my account, and I do notify all persons that I will not be responsible for debts contracted in my name by any other person.—Dated New-York City, June 7, 1862. JOHN K. MAGUIRE, No. 487 2d-av.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:35 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
	Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. GEO. W. COBLIES, Agent.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—FOR $300 A LIGHT, GENTEEL business, paying about $1,200 per annum; a party desiring a safe business will do well to call at No. 89 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, where the business can be seen. Agents need not apply.

HARDWARE AND STOVE BUSINESS FOR Sale, a few miles from the City, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address B. & R., Box No. 128 Times Office.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 217 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

THIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT 8, FIRST OPERA NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

ON THE CASTLE GARDEN PLAN. ON THE CASTLE GARDEN PLAN.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS ONLY. ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS ONLY.

A FULL AND GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. A FULL AND GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

DEBUT OF MME. BORCHARD. DEBUT OF MME. BORCHARD.

LUCREZIA BORGIA. LUCREZIA BORGIA.

D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI.

A CONCERT BY GOTTSCHALK. A CONCERT BY GOTTSCHALK.

A PERFORMANCE BY HERRMANN. A PERFORMANCE BY HERRMANN.

ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE, FIFTY CENTS.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 11, at 8 o'clock precisely, the first of the six nights of the season. Debut of the celebrated Prima Donna MADAME COMTE BORCHARD. The full and entire Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia	Mme. Comte BORCHARD
(Her first appearance in New-York.)	
Orsini	Mme. D'ANGRI
Gennaro	Signor BRIGNOLI
The Duke	Signor SUSINI

In the course of the evening GRAND CONCERT by MR. GOTTSCHALK, who will play some of his most favorite morceaux, and a Grand performance by MR. HERRMANN, who will produce several of the most wonderful pieces of his different programmes.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, SECOND NIGHT AND LAST BUT FOUR. THE ENTIRE OPERA OF MARTHA. MISS KELLOGG, D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI. SECOND CONCERT BY GOTTSCHALK. SECOND PERFORMANCE BY HERRMANN. Admission to the whole ... Fifty Cents.

FRIDAY—DEBUT OF MME. HERRMANN. THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. SATURDAY—THE MOST BRILLIANT MATINEE EVER GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!

Great hit of MISS EMILY THORNE!

PROFESSOR ANDERSON begs to announce that in consequence of its enthusiastic reception, the new, extraordinary, fantastic, gorgeous, superb, and thoroughly unprecedented grand Spectacular Burlesque, by Charles Gayler, entitled

THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST; Or, THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND. Will be repeated each evening—preceded by the FLORAL PSYCHOMANTEUM, and the latest mystery of PSYCHICAL SECOND SIGHT, illustrated by Miss E. M. ANDERSON. The following entirely new company have been engaged:

Miss EMILY THORNE, the beautiful and talented burlesque actress, from the Adelphi Theatre, London. Her first appearance in America.

Miss IONE BURKE, the New-York favorite in burlesque. Little MARY BULLOCK, the admirable young artist. First appearance at this theatre. AUGUSTA and MARIE, the talented twin sisters. Mrs. MARK SMITH.

Mr. JAMES G. BURNETT. His first appearance at this theatre.

Mr. CHARLES HALE. Mr. T. E. BRADLEY. Mr. S. HEMPLE. Mr. T. E. MORRIS. From the Walnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. CHAPLIN, From McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. His first appearance in this City.

Mr. HENRY RUSSELL. Mr. C. BARNETT. Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. WALL.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON. Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, Jr., Assistant Wizard. Miss LOUISA ANDERSON. Miss HELEN ANDERSON, (her first appearance in New-York.) Miss ELIZA and Miss FLORA ANDERSON, will also appear each evening.

There will be A GRAND CORPS DE BALLET. A HOST OF AUXILIARIES, and in one scene of the Spectacle, nearly 300 PERFORMERS will be before the audience at one time.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, surpassing anything yet seen on the New-York stage, by Mr. J. K. Hayes.

THE MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS by Mr. Mollenhauer, under whose direction the choral arrangements have been perfected. In the grandeur of the scenery, the gorgeous character of the dresses, the superb tableaux, the marvelous transformation scenes, the immense processions, the novel mechanical effects, the magical metamorphoses, and the immensity of labor which has been bestowed upon the whole production, Prof. Anderson confidently assures the New-York public that

"THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST" HAS HAD NO PARALLEL, and is the inaugural drama of its class.

In the course of the drama the GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH will return to New-York, and the glories of the Psychomanteum, in their new phase, will efface all recollections of recent attempts at magic.

Box-office open every day, from 9 A. M. Seats can be secured three days in advance, and should be secured immediately. Carriages may be ordered at 10½ P. M.

MATINEE—SATURDAY, June 14, at 2 P. M.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN. THE FELON'S DREAM; Or, JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE. THE HERMIT OF OTTAWA.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL GIVE their farewell Concert for the season in the Free Will Baptist Church, 28th st., near Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, for the benefit of the Sunday School connected with that Society. Admission 20 cents; children half price.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PORT ROYAL DIRECT.

The first-class steamship LOCUST POINT, Will leave pier 9, N. R., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. For cabin passage, with superior accommodations, or freight engagements, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. Freight and passage must be prepaid.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$150
Third-class	60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA	SATURDAY, June 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to *ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown*, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to *JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia*, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,500 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the [illegible] inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro	$150
Cabin passage to Lota	$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco	$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. June 9, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed [illegible] JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS, CORNER 14TH-AV. AND 15TH-ST.

Lessee and Proprietor ... JAMES M. NIXON.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Three Grand Entertainments for all, FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION. THE MAGNIFICENT CREMORNE GARDENS, with evergreen trees (fifty feet in height) [illegible] A BEAUTIFUL CHINESE PAGODA adorns the centre, and the rear of the spacious area is ornamented with a magnificent Japanese Tower scene. THE SPLENDID PALACE OF MUSIC (See other advertisement.) THE HALL OF FLORA the [illegible] exhibition of beautiful flowers ever seen. THE GORGEOUS TURKISH PAVILION, under which will be given EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, the most SUPERB EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES, by artists of world-wide renown. COMMODORE FOOTE and COL. SMALL, The especial favorites of the juvenile world, will hold their first levee on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, and appear every succeeding afternoon.

REFRESHMENTS OF THE BEST KIND, such as Ices, Creams, Jellies, Fruits, Confectionery, Cakes, Cigars, &c., can be had of attentive waiters. BUT NO LIQUORS OF ANY KIND, Spirituous, vinous or fermented, can be had or tolerated.

FIRST AFTERNOON OPENING on WEDNESDAY, June 11, and then EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, except Sunday, during the season.

Admission to Cremorne Gardens, Palace of Music, Hall of Flora and Equestrian School ... 25 cents only

Reserved Seats in Equestrian School ... 15 cents extra

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC, CORNER 14TH-AV. AND 15TH-ST.

LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR ... JAS. M. NIXON.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. BUT ONE PRICE FOR ADMISSION to the Palace of Music, to the Cremorne Gardens, to the Equestrian School and to the Hall of Flora.

THE BEAUTIFUL PALACE, with new and handsome Stage, Scenery, Decorations and Furniture throughout, [illegible] AN ELEGANT BOUDOIR for the exclusive occupation of ladies.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT of this delightful Palace will be under the direction of MR. THOMAS BAKER.

THE STAGE ENTERTAINMENTS will consist of OPERA, BALLET and PANTOMIME, for which THE BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY have been engaged.

In the Operatic Department are already engaged Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor SBRIGLIA, Signora ARDAVANI, *and many others, under the direction of Signor DUBREUIL.*

For the Ballet, there will be at present, Señorita CUBAS, Signor XIMINES, CAROLINA THERESE, Mons. WEITHOFF, Mlle. HELENE, AND A FULL CORPS.

The PALACE OF MUSIC will be opened for performances at 7½ P. M., Mr. BAKER leading a PROMENADE CONCERT.

The OPERA and BALLET will be given at 8 o'clock.

After which the Concerts in the Cremorne Gardens, and Equestrian performances in the Turkish Pavilion.

ADMISSION to Palace of Music, Cremorne Gardens, and Equestrian School ... 25 cents only

Reserved arm-chairs in Palace of Music ... 25 cents extra

Orchestra arm-chairs ... 25 cents extra

A new National Union Musical Composition by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, is in active rehearsal and will soon be produced.

WALLACK'S.

Entrance on Broadway and Thirteenth-st.

Proprietor ... Mr. WALLACK.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

The enthusiastic reception accorded these distinguished artists by a crowded and fashionable audience last evening, and the marked approbation bestowed upon the performance entire, suggest that a repetition of the bill will meet with favor.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, June 11, the new and magnificent burlesque THE LADY OF LYONS. Mrs. W. J. Florence ... as ... Claude Melnotte to be preceded by Lover's Irish drama HANDY ANDY, and to conclude with THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER. Mrs. W. J. Florence ... as Pegg Ann Mehitable Higginfluster. Doors open at 7½; begins at EIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, AND EVERY NIGHT. The grand operatic romance of THE SYREN. MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, the young and beautiful American prima donna. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. P. RICHINGS, Mr. L. R. SHEWELL, in the principal characters.

New Scenery. Exquisite Music. Effective Mechanism. Superb Costumes.

Admission 50 cents; secured stall, 75 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXCELSIOR LITERARY UNION, postponed on account of the storm last Wednesday, will positively take place THIS EVENING, June 11, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

ANGELO OSTRANDER, President. Chas. C. Ebbee, Secretary.

SPORTING.

GREAT HANDICAP TROT ON THE FASHION COURSE.—A great handicap trot will come off on the Fashion Course, Long Island, on THURSDAY, June 12, for a purse of $500, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons. The following celebrated trotters are entered:

Widow Machree, wagon and driver to weigh	270 pounds
Panic, wagon and driver to weigh	270 pounds
Gen. McClellan, wagon and driver to weigh	250 pounds
Gen. Butler, wagon and driver to weigh	240 pounds
West Philadelphia, wagon and driver to weigh	230 pounds

This will be the greatest trot of the season. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance. A private stand for ladies. A special train from Hunter's Point at 2 P. M. The 34th-st. Ferry runs every five minutes, and the 1 o'clock P. M. boat from James-slip connects with the train at that point. Fare, 25 cents each way.

JOS. CROCHERON, Manager.

TROTTING.—FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION. GREAT DOUBLE-TEAM RACE.

Three in five—WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1862—$1,000.

Hiram Woodruff enters Ice Pony and Lady Snow.

Samuel McLoughlin enters b. m. Kate and blk. h. Mink.

The above trotting team, bay mare KATE and black horse MINK, will be sold at auction on the Fashion track on WEDNESDAY, June 11, immediately after their trot, whether they win or lose the race. They are perfectly kind and sound in every respect, and will show how fast they can trot in the race.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

THE GREAT TROT ON FASHION COURSE.

THURSDAY, June 12, 1862.

New-York and Flushing Railroad Company.

An extra train will leave Hunter's Point at 2 o'clock P. M., on the day of the trot.

Persons leaving James-slip or 34th-st., East River, by the 1½ P. M. ferry boats, will arrive at Hunter's Point in time for the train. Fare 30 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return 25 cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.		LEAVE FLUSHING.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 A. M.	1 P. M.
7 A. M.	4 P. M.	7 A. M.	5 P. M.
8 A. M.	5 P. M.	8 A. M.	6 P. M.
9 A. M.	6 P. M.	9 A. M.	6 P. M.
10½ A. M.	7 P. M.	10 A. M.	7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 3 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., via: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 3 A. M., 12 M. and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail trains will run on Sundays to Yaphank [illegible] *A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 1:30 P. M.*

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. (freight train [illegible]) and 3 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 1:45, 12:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE GREAT BABY SHOW, THE GREAT BABY SHOW, THE GREAT BABY SHOW, THE GREAT BABY SHOW.

More attractive than ever. All the most beautiful [illegible] BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, AND FAT CHILDREN, TWINS, TRIPLETS, AND FAT CHILDREN, TWINS, TRIPLETS, AND FAT CHILDREN, Selected from those heretofore exhibited, and presented in one grand GALAXY OF HOUSEHOLD BEAUTIES, GALAXY OF HOUSEHOLD BEAUTIES, Which include the following:

THE $100 FIRST PREMIUM CHILD, THE $100 FIRST PREMIUM CHILD, FIVE $50 PREMIUM CHILDREN, EIGHTEEN PAIRS PREMIUM TWINS, THREE SETS PREMIUM TRIPLETS, THREE BEAUTIFUL FAT BABIES, 50 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Beside the Wonder of Wonders, the CHILD EIGHT MONTHS OLD, WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES, together constituting the greatest GALAXY OF HUMAN BEAUTY ever beheld—a perfect cluster of HUMAN ROSE-BUDS.

They will all be on exhibition every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M., and those over 4 years old from 7 to 9 P. M.

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT. COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT.

At all hours, and [illegible] performances at intervals.

Also THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN, LIVING WHALE, ALBINO FAMILY, BLACK SEA LION, BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, and EVERY EVENING AT 7½, Will be produced in the Lecture Room, THE ELEGANT COMEDIETTA, THE MARRIED RAKE, And the excellent farce, YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER!

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

☞ LADIES and CHILDREN desirous of avoiding the discomfort of a great crowd, will do well to come early in the morning, not later than 9 or 10 o'clock, and see the Museum and other curiosities before the Baby Show commences.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee	MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
James Pilgrim	Acting Manager
C. T. Parsloe	Business Agent
A. H. Davenport	Stage Manager
Stage Director	Mr. B. A. Baker

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performances commence at 8 o'clock.

Third appearance of the charming and accomplished Comedienne, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, who will appear in her celebrated and original character of FANCHON, THE CRICKET, performed by her with immense success in all the principal cities of the Union.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11, 1862, and every night during the week, will be presented, the thrilling Drama, (translated from the German, by A. Waldauer, Esq., and copyright entered by him, according to Act of Congress, for Miss Maggie Mitchell,) entitled FANCHON, Or, THE CRICKET.

FANCHON, her original character ... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL

Father Barbeaud, a rich farmer	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Laundry (Twin	Mr. J. W. Collier
Didier (Brothers	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Etienne	Mr. Williams
Pierre	Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr.
Collin	Mr. Bilby Hall
Father Caillard	Mr. T. J. Hind
Mathieu	Mr. France
Marideaux	Mr. Wilkinson
Old Fadet	Mrs. A. Hind
Mother Barbeaud	Mrs. H. P. Grattan
Madelon	Mrs. J. H. Stoddart
Mariette	Miss Adele Plunket Grattan
Susette	Miss Emma
Manon	Mrs. Monell
Annette	Miss Blanchard

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed, and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

WILL CLOSE.

The 37th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents. Catalogue 12 cents.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—HENRY KIDDLE, Esq., Assistant City Superintendent of Schools, will deliver a lecture on The Common School System of this City, before the above Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Friends of Education are invited to attend.

ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN.—AN ESSAY WILL BE read before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Washington-square M. E. Church, by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11, 1862, at 8 o'clock. Subject—[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. PLATT, Plaintiff, against RICHARD L. HUGHES, Theodore Evans, Jane E. Dempsey and John Dempsey, her husband; Moses Chamberlain, Alexander McMullen, James N. Wood, Henry J. Howland, Jacob Dietz, Frederick Eppenstein, Thomas F. Kearney, William Fitzpatrick, Christopher Shiel, James Cooper, John M. Patterson, James Scott, Wilson D. Reed, George B. Thompson, Henry D. Ramsay, defendants.—Summons—For Relief in Mortgage Case. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1862.

JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the twelfth (12th) day of May, 1862.

JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my21-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JONATHAN HATFIELD vs. ALEXANDER MELVILLE, William Paul, Maria J. Dennett, Elizabeth S. Sanderson, John Robertson and Ryner S. Van Wyck, Cornelius R. Van Wyck and Henrietta Dubois, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of Richard C. Van Wyck, deceased.—The people of the State of New-York.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 19th day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 19, 1862.

HOFFMAN & PIRSSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my21-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

New-York, May 20, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 227 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.

my29-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 88 West 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 7th day of December, 1861.

Dec.10-law6mW EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED Home will be held, at the Chapel of the Institution, on 65th-st., east of 1st-av., on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The annual report will be read, and addresses may be expected from several clergymen. Persons will be conveyed to and from the Home in the 2d and 3d-av. cars. Cars can be taken at the Astor House and in the Bowery—3d-av. cars, at Peck-slip or Oyster-st.

THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned annual meeting of this Society will be held at the Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. The members and friends of the Society are particularly requested to attend. Addresses may be expected [illegible] boat from the foot of Whitehall-st., for Vanderbilt's Landing.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Disastrous Retreat of the Rebels from Corinth.

The Main Body at Tupello, Fifty Miles Below Corinth.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 Prisoners and Deserters.

BEAUREGARD AT OKOLONA.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

The following message was received at the War Department this morning:

CORINTH, Monday, June 9.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy has fallen back to Tupello, fifty miles from here by railroad and nearly seventy miles by wagon road. Gen. POPE estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners and desertion, at over 20,000 men, and Gen. BUELL at between 20,000 and 30,000.

A person, who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department, says they had 135,000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000.

Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened, and found filled with arms.

Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying they purposely allowed themselves to be taken.

BEAUREGARD himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon, to Okolona.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

AID FOR STARVING SOUTHERNERS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 10.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, this morning received a dispatch from Gen. HALLECK, stating that hundreds of women and children in that vicinity are in a starving condition—their husbands and brothers have all been pressed into the rebel service, and robbed of everything—and appealing to the citizens of St. Louis for relief for the sufferers. Mr. YEATMAN laid Gen. HALLECK's dispatch before the Union Chamber of Commerce, and $3,000 worth of provisions was immediately subscribed, and a Committee appointed to receive and collect food, or money to buy it with. Similar proceedings were had at the old Chamber of Commerce, and liberal subscriptions of provisions and money were made. The citizens generally are also furnishing large supplies of provisions, and, from present appearances, the hospital steamer Empress, which will leave for Pittsburgh Landing to-morrow, will be heavily laden with food for the suffering Southerners. Contributions from other points, addressed to Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Staff, Corinth, Miss., will be properly distributed. Money is not required, as there are no provisions in the country to purchase.

THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

Additional Dispatches from Col. Ellet, Commanding the Ram Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

The following dispatches from Col. ELLET were received this morning at the War Department:

U. S. RAM SWITZERLAND, OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 7—P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Yesterday, after the engagement with the rebel fleet had nearly terminated, and the gunboats and one of my rams had passed below, I was informed that a white flag had been raised in the city. I immediately sent my son, a medical cadet, CHARLES R. ELLET, ashore with a flag of truce, and the following note to the authorities:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862.

I understand that the city of Memphis has surrendered. I therefore send my son, with two United States flags, with instructions to raise one upon the Custom-house and the other upon the Court-house, as evidence of the return of your city to the care and protection of the Constitution.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLET, JR., Colonel Commanding.

The bearer of the flag and the above note was accompanied by Lieut. CRANDELL, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Regiment, and two men of the boat guard.

The following is the reply of the Mayor of the city:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 6, 1862.

Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., Commanding, etc.:

SIR: Your note of this date is received and the contents noted. The civil authorities of this city are not advised of its surrender to the forces of the United States Government, and our reply to you is simply to state, respectfully, that we have no forces to oppose the raising of the flags you have directed to be raised over the Custom-house and Post-office.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN PARK, Mayor.

On receiving this reply, the small party proceeded to the post-office to raise the National flag, and were there joined by the Mayor. It is proper to state that the conduct of the Mayor and some of the citizens was unexceptionable, but the party was surrounded by an excited crowd, using angry and threatening language. They ascended to the top of the post-office, and planted the flag, though fired upon several times and stoned by the mob below. Still, I believe this conduct was reprobated by the people of standing in the place. Indeed, many evidences of an extensive Union sentiment in the place reach me.

Respectfully,

(Signed) CHARLES ELLET, JR., Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 10, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton:

SIR: There are several facts touching the naval engagement of the 6th inst., at this place, which I wish to place on record.

Approaching Memphis the gunboats were in the advance. I had received no notice that a fight was expected, but was informed on landing within sight of Memphis, that the enemy's gunboats had retreated down the river. My first information of the presence of the enemy was a shot which passed over my boat. I had four of my most powerful rams in the advance and ready for any emergency; the others were towing the barges. On advancing to the attack, I expected, of course, to be followed by the *Monarch*, the *Lancaster* and the *Switzerland*. The *Monarch* came up gallantly. Some of the officers of the *Lancaster* which now held the next place in the line, became excited and confused, but the engineers behaved well; the pilot erred in signals, and backed the boat ashore and disabled her rudder. The Captain of the *Switzerland* construed the general signal order "to keep half a mile in the rear of the *Lancaster*" to mean that he was "to keep half a mile behind her in the engagement," and therefore failed to participate; hence the whole brunt of the fight fell upon the *Queen* and *Monarch*. Had either the *Lancaster* or *Switzerland* followed me as the *Monarch* did, the rebel gunboat *Van Dorn* would not have escaped, and my flagship would not have been disabled. Three of the rebel rams and gunboats which were struck by my two rams, sunk outright, and were lost; another, called the *General Price*, was but slightly injured, and I am now raising her, and purpose to send her to my fleet. Respectfully,

(Signed) CHARLES ELLET, JR., Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

CONTRABANDS FORBIDDEN TO COME INTO THE UNION LINES AT MEMPHIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 10.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 8th, says:

It has been decided by the Federal authorities not to allow runaway negroes to come into our lines under any circumstances, and that they have no control over them outside the lines.

THE POSTMASTER FOR MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 10.

A. H. MARKLAND, the special agent of the Post-office Department, left here to-day for Memphis to open the post-office in that place.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

Quiet Along the Lines—Advance of the Left Wing—Our Troops Crossing the Swamp—A Flag of Truce—What is its Object?

MECHANICSVILLE, Va., Saturday, June 7, 1862.

Unusual quiet along the entire right wing of the army has marked the course of the last three days. The gradual advance of that portion of the left wing commanded by Gen. SUMNER, has brought about a practical connection between the two wings, so that troops can now be crossed to reinforce the left without being subjected to the resistance of the enemy in crossing. The swamp still remains as a serious impediment, the rain that has daily fallen serving to increase the expanse of water, while the bridges built on the left have, in a measure, operated as dams, thereby adding to the depth of water above them. With pontoons and an abundance of timber, this water barrier can be overcome with comparative ease, since the left wing has so far advanced that troops can be thrown over to their rear without taking the circuitous route by the way of Dispatch Station and Bottom's Bridge. One division has already crossed over, and others will follow when the proper time comes. It will be necessary to retain a considerable force on this side of the swamp to protect our flank, as the enemy could easily transfer a portion of his force to crossings above our extreme right, and harrass us greatly on the right and rear. Had Gen. McDOWELL been permitted to continue his advance in this direction, this necessity would have been obviated, and the whole available force of McCLELLAN could then be dashed against the main army of the rebels. We still cling to the hope that (the Washington scare having subsided) McDOWELL may yet make a forced march in this direction, and aid not only in the defeat but capture of the whole rebel army.

The camps are all astir with speculation as to the object of a flag of truce sent over by Gen. McCLELLAN yesterday. Col. N. B. SWEITZER, accompanied by an escort of cavalry, went to the Upper Meadow Bridge in the afternoon, carrying with him dispatches to the General-in-Chief of the rebel forces. Before reaching the bridge they were saluted with one shot, evidently fired by mistake, but on waving the flag of truce were met and courteously received by an officer of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. The officer not feeling authorized to receive the dispatches, had to ride back to consult Gen. GREGG, who commands the troops in that locality, relative to the matter. In the meantime, an opportunity was afforded to enter into conversation with those who remained, and the recent battles of Saturday and Sunday, together with general news pertaining to the war, were sociably talked over and discussed. No answer was given to the dispatches of Gen. McCLELLAN yesterday, and to-day Col. SWEITZER, by previous arrangement, meets them at the same place to receive their reply. The inventive mind of every camp sensationist is cudgeled to find out the object of the mission of Col. SWEITZER. The reasons that meet with most favor, and which are, perhaps, as plausible as any, are that McCLELLAN has ordered the removal of the women and children from Richmond, preparatory to an assault on the city, or that an exchange of Gen. PETTIGREW and other rebel officers for Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX is proffered. The spot where this interview took place is about eight miles above Mechanicsville, and is the only crossing under the control of the rebels now accessible.

The rebels are still plainly seen in considerable force on the opposite side from where I am writing. Occasional artillery practice is indulged in by both sides, and seems to be thought rather a source of amusement than of warfare. With the exception of two or three horses killed and one or two men very slightly wounded, no damage has resulted to our men, and it is impossible to get at the injury done by our guns to the enemy. W. W. C.

The Position of Casey's Division in the Late Battle—The Horrors of the Battle-field.

FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION, IN CAMP ON BATTLE-FIELD, AT FAIR OAKS, VA., Thursday, June 5, 1862.

That Gen. CASEY's entire Division were not taken prisoners or totally annihilated at the battle of Saturday last, seems providential. The woods surrounding him were, during the night of Friday, in a most adroit and silent manner, *packed with overwhelming masses of rebel infantry and artillery*, which drew, hourly, closer and closer upon his lines of pickets, who were only apprized of the vicinity of the rebels when too late to avoid a surprise. Both pickets and enemy burst from the cover into camp at the same instant, the rebels swarming into the field in thousands from every point except the rear. Everything pertaining to the camp was, of course, abandoned, and a retreat became the absolute necessity of the moment, while the enemy poured into the disordered troops a most terrible fire.

Although we were thus surprised, the enemy's loss was more than treble that of ours,—and so far from being the dishonorable and ignoble defeat which many correspondents adjudge to it, it is considered here by high military authority to have been a most masterly and praiseworthy retreat under the circumstances. It is not for us now to criticise the merits of the battle, but the opinion generally prevails that the judgment passed upon the action of Gen. CASEY, by those to whose province it particularly belongs, will not only honorably acquit him of all blame, but commend his prudence and generalship.

But the scene of that terrible and unequal conflict—the battle-field, yet red with the blood of its victims, on which we are now encamped—no pen can convey an adequate description of its revolting horrors. Everywhere about us are strewn all the trappings of the surprised camp, trampled in the mire, or piled in heaps, to be consumed by fire, while blistering pools of blood and new-made graves interrupt our footsteps at frequent intervals. Alabamians, Carolinians, Georgians and Virginians, are buried in long rows all about us, while, scarce a dozen rods beyond, and all through the felled timber, and swamps, and woods, and field, lie hundreds and hundreds of unburied dead, black, disfigured and corrupting, beneath the sweltering skies—all traces of recognition gone, and myriads of worms rapidly reducing them to skeletons. The woods, for miles, present the same sickening and disgusting spectacle, and thousands of unburied skeletons will indicate this terrible battle-field long after peace is restored. The stench is intolerable in many places, and the horses, which lie thickly scattered upon the field, are being burned. The indications are that the rebel loss is largely in excess of ours—at least ten to one; and it would be a matter of little surprise to us should the proportion prove to be fifteen to one. ARGUS.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, June 9.

In the Convention to-day the bill defining the qualifications of voters, was reported back by the Committee on Elections, and bring before the Convention Mr. MOSS' substitute, postponing all elections till 1864, was withdrawn to allow a direct vote on disfranchising rebels. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moved an amendment, in substance the same as the provision struck out of Mr. ORR's amendment last week, upon which a lengthy discussion ensued, finally resulting in the adoption of the amendment—ayes 35, noes 27. This result shows a great change since Friday last, when the same provision was stricken out by a vote of 44 to 24.

On the adoption of the section to the bill as amended by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, disfranchising rebels, the vote stood—ayes 39, noes 27, Mr. ORR voting in the affirmative.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's amendment disfranchises all persons engaged in the rebellion since the 19th of December last.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 9.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. The new tariff comes in operation to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Mr. ULLMANN's brief season opens at the Academy with a wealth of attraction and novelty which has rarely been offered to the public in this establishment. Mme. COMTE BORCHARD makes her first appearance as *Lucrezia Borgia*, GOTTSCHALK will play in a subsidiary concert, and Mr. HERRMANN will prestidigitate in addition. The price is so small that there cannot be the slightest doubt that the house will be crowded. Mr. ULLMANN deserves success, and we trust that he will have it.

WINTER GARDEN.—With whomever the idea originated, it was rather a good one, to associate the magical fame of *Prospero*, in SHAKSPEARE's "Tempest," with the prestidigitatorial popularity of Professor ANDERSON. The Professor always had a hankering after histrionic laurels, and here was a splendid chance to combine for him in one character the actor and the necromancer. Of course, it would not do to introduce hat tricks and impenetrable pockethandkerchiefs into the performance of the play as the immortal bard originally wrote it; so a bard, who will not probably achieve immortality, turned its poetry to rythmic doggerel for the occasion, and changed its plot and incidents into the usual form and complexion of burlesque. As far as the literary merits of the transformation go, little need be said. Criticism of burlesque is simply ridiculous. Some authors, indeed, have the faculty of making the dialogue of this kind of composition coruscate with wit enough to render it of itself enjoyable; but the faculty is rare, and probably departed from these shores when Mr. BROUGHAM took a fancy to reside in England. Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, who has parodied "The Tempest" for the Winter Garden, evidently relies, not on the language of his piece, but on his knowledge of stage business, and the Professor's remarkable talent for devising scenes of bewildering magnificence, and willingness to get them up regardless of expense.

It is in its beautiful scenery, gorgeous costumes, marvelous tableaux and such-like stage accessories, that this extravaganza depends for success. And, if its success be commensurate with its deserts as an unrivaled specimen of spectacular splendor, it must certainly prove the most unquestionable triumph of the season. It really seems as though outlay had not been spared in any one of those mechanical departments of dramatic art for the display of which the spectacular extravaganza is so excellent a vehicle. Mr. HAYES has outdone all his former efforts in the way of pictorial embellishment; the stage manager has crowded the stage with hosts of pretty women and well-drilled supernumeraries, and these are dressed in every variety of dazzling array that it could enter into the mind of an artistic costumer to dream about and subsequently manufacture. Then, the piece is acted almost as well as one might wish. Mr. J. B. BURNETT assists the Professor in a duplicate of *Prospero*, one doing all the talk, whilst the other reserves himself for the ambidextrous business of the wizard's cave. The dainty *Ariel* is admirably played by Miss IONE BURKE, a rapidly improving young actress of genuine ability, piquant in style, and really intelligent in the performance of any character that may be given her; good-looking, too, a pleasing singer, and withal possessed of nerve enough to undergo the risk of one of those perilous leaps which seem to be the particular theatrical madness of the hour. A Mr. HEMPLE makes up as a contraband for *Caliban*—not a bad conceit, if the humor of the fact were but something else than stale political slang concerning Abolitionists; though this is not the fault of Mr. HEMPLE. Mr. CHARLES HALE, the best burlesque actor in the company, Mr. NICKINSON, Mr. MORRIS, Mr. JEFFRIES and Mr. H. RUSSELL are severally cast for *Stephano*, *Alonzo*, *Captain Cuttle*, *Trinculo* and *Sebastian*, and Miss LOUISA ANDERSON makes a very acceptable, if not a very dashing, *Ferdinand*. The sensation of the piece, though, is Miss EMILY THORNE's *Miranda*. Miss THORNE is a new importation from the liveliest of London theatres—the Adelphi—and is a handsome, jolly, buxom *blonde*, with a superb figure, a reckless abandonment of manner, and no excess of prudery in the matter of apparel. She sings a capital song, (when the subject is not serious and sentimental,) dances irresistible breakdowns, and in various other ways renders it necessary that Mrs. JOHN WOOD should look to her hard-earned laurels. Alone, Miss THORNE would be quite sufficient to make "The Tempest" draw.

Mention ought also be made of Miss FLORA ANDERSON, a little girl of eight or nine apparently, who has a very charming melody with chorus, with the title, "Behold our Glorious Flag Unfurled," which she renders with amazing neatness and vigor. There is no need to advert more particularly to the fact that, in the first act, the Professor introduces a series of his most attractive feats of sleight of hand, compressed into a programme of reasonable duration, for the bills of the day expatiate thereon eloquently enough to excite as much curiosity in the public mind as the public mind can salubriously stand.

NIBLO'S.—"The Enchantress" has been withdrawn at Niblo's, after an extraordinary run of several weeks' duration, and on Monday evening was replaced by "The Syren." The entire opera, as it was brilliantly given to the world by AUBER, cannot, of course, be adequately done, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS not being supported by sufficient vocal strength amongst the male members of her company. It has, therefore, like "The Enchantress," been remodeled into a composite musical drama, all the music of the heroine's part being retained, and the leading bass and tenor songs eliminated. To make up for this deprivation, however, the principal speaking characters are distributed to first-class actors like Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. PETER RICHINGS and Mr. L. R. SHEWELL, and an excellent performance, as a whole, is the result. Miss RICHINGS surpasses her former efforts in her rendering of AUBER's exquisite melodies, and still more conclusively establishes her reputation as one of the best executants of glittering, passionless *staccato* passages and intricate *fioriture* at present on the stage. "The Syren" has been received with great favor, and will, no doubt, attract large audiences for a good many nights to come.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. FLORENCE commenced the Summer season at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, by the production of a new burlesque on "The Lady of Lyons." It is from the pen of Mr. H. J. BYRON—one of the most popular of burlesque writers—and was played for the first time in London about two years ago. No great literary merit is attached to it, but it is full of outrageous puns, that cause many a hearty laugh, which no doubt was all that was intended.

Mrs. FLORENCE as *Claude Melnotte* was excellent, as also was Mr. FLORENCE as *Beauseant*. Mr. DAVIDGE, as the *Widow Melnotte*, was exceedingly funny. In the last scene, the make-up of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE as NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and LOUIS NAPOLEON was superb, deserving the applause obtained. "Handy Andy" and "Yankee Housekeeper" were the other pieces performed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LOOK OUT FOR MANTILLA THIEVES.—MARY MURRAY was yesterday taken into custody upon the charge of having stolen a black silk mantilla, valued at fifty-five dollars, from the store of Mad. FLORA FENOON, of No. 56 Bleecker-street. The accused attended the Cremorne Gardens on Monday night, and was caught with the mantilla upon her person. It was identified by several parties besides the proprietress. Justice KELLY held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $300. It is alleged that there is a large class of cloak and mantilla thieves who have recently plied their trade with great success in the neighborhood of Canal and Bleecker streets. The Police have been informed in respect to their plans, and all shop-keepers, who have suffered on account of this gang, are requested to report their losses without delay, either to Police Headquarters, or to the Captains of the different Police Precincts.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE THETA DELTA CHI FRATERNITY.—The annual Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity will be held at the Astor House, in this City, on the 18th and 19th days of June. The Society, which is an extended one, will be represented in the Convention by delegates from the parent chapter at Union College; as well as Brown University, Rhode Island; Harvard College, Massachusetts; the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy; Bowdoin College, Maine; Tufts College, Massachusetts, and many other institutions. On the evening of the 19th inst., a eulogy will be delivered in Hope Chapel, Broadway, upon the late FITZ JAMES D. C. O'BRIEN and the late Capt. JOSEPH J. HENRY, who fell at the head of his company at the battle of Roanoke Island, during the charge of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, by WILLIAM H. MERRIAM, Esq., of this City.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Early yesterday morning, an affray occurred at a lager-bier saloon, situated at No. 50 Essex-street. Two Germans, named Christian Moritz and Joseph Kahn, were the principal actors in the scene. Soon after the difficulty commenced, KAHN became so exasperated that he drew a revolver, and fired two shots at KAHN, one of which took effect in his left side, and inflicted a wound so serious that his physicians think he cannot recover. The offender was arrested, and Justice BRENNAN committed him to answer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, JAMES CLARK pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence. ELLEN RILEY pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. PATRICK BYRNE and JOHN MAHON were tried and convicted of an attempt at petit larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three months each. EDWARD SWEENEY pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of JOHN FITZSIMMONS by careless blasting of rocks, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets. Sentence deferred.

THE TROTTING TO-DAY.—There will be a fine trot at the Fashion Course to-day. The double-team race toward which sporting men have looked with pleasure, will come off at 3 o'clock this afternoon. WOODRUFF will drive *Ice Pony* and *Lady Snow*, and MCLAUGHLIN will drive *Kate* and *Mink*. To-morrow the first trotting handicap ever made in this country will come off at the same course. This will be the greatest trot of the season; DODWORTH's Band will be in attendance, and there is provided a private stand for ladies.

BARNUM'S BABY-SHOW.—Yesterday the second edition of this popular work was placed before the public. The tremendous triplets, and the darling duals, and the feeding fat ones, were in cool and pleasant mood; the baby-atom, over whose arm easily passes an ordinary finger-ring, being slightly indisposed, was exhibited on the stage of the lecture-room; and Commodore NUTT, whose recent pleasure trip has bronzed his skin and toughened his muscle, delighted his friends, rural and metropolitan, by his songs, his dancing, his drumming, and various antics.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. ABBEY CONNER, residing at No. 31 Park-street, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She was arrested in the act, but not until a portion of the windpipe was severed. The Coroner, and his deputy, Dr. ROBINSON, were immediately called in, and every possible means were taken to preserve her life, but it is thought that she cannot recover. When she was questioned as to the motive which induced her to commit the rash act, she said "she was tired of life." She has one child about nine weeks old, and has not been married more than a year.

Aid for Pennsylvania Wounded and Sick Soldiers.

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD ON FRIDAY EVENING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Sons of Pennsylvania, appointed to report a plan of organization of a society to care for sick, wounded and disabled Pennsylvania soldiers, arriving at this port, was held last evening at the Astor House, Mr. S. B. H. VANCE presiding.

Mr. S. NEWELL, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported that they had had an interview with Gov. CURTIN, at the Brevoort House, where the subject was fully discussed; that Gov. CURTIN did not feel authorized to select a place for the hospital, but believed that such selection would properly belong to the Committee; that he would do all in his power, officially and individually, to aid the movement, to see that the soldiers were well cared for, and their friends informed of their whereabouts and condition; that he approved of the plan of organization proposed last evening. A Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. RUSSELL, MONTGOMERY and BUSTON, had been appointed to confer with the New-England Association, and examine and report upon their system, and to generally do all they could for the suffering soldiers. He had no doubt that the requisite supplies of all kinds, clothing, bedding, medicines and provisions, would be forthcoming as soon as a proper receptacle could be provided, and persons authorized to receive them.

Upon motion, the Committee on Organization was authorized to procure the refusal of suitable rooms for a hospital.

Mr. NEWELL's report was received, and the Committee continued.

Mr. JEROME BUCK, after a neat address, showing the necessity of a permanent organization of resident Pennsylvanians, for the purpose of social reunion, as well as of charitable effort, moved the appointment of a Committee of five, to report a plan of organization for such a Society, and report at the mass meeting. The suggestion was adopted, and the following Committee appointed, viz.: Jerome Buck, M. G. Hart, S. P. Russell, Dr. David Fetter and Samuel Milligan, Jr.

The Committee on Organization was authorized to appoint sub-Committees on finance, contributions, location of hospital, correspondence and printing.

After conference with Mr. STETSON, who kindly agreed to furnish a suitable room, the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday evening, in mass meeting, at the Astor-house, when, it is to be hoped, all Pennsylvanians and their friends in the City will be present.

Arrival of Released Prisoners.

Following is a list of released prisoners, which arrived here yesterday, on board the steamer *Eastern State*:

George McCoun, 11th N. Y.	Daniel Perry, 32d N. Y.
James McGlenn, 11th N. Y.	George S. Pride, 32d N. Y.
James P. Rogers, 11th N. Y.	Chas. Bolman, 7th N. Y.
Jas. H. Murray, 11th N. Y.	Godfrey Roeberg, 7th N. Y.
Duncan Richmond, 11th N. Y.	George Rosenberg, 13th N. Y.
Chas. A. Pabre, 71st N. Y.	A. W. Pepper, 13th N. Y.
J. W. Quigg, 79th N. Y.	George Pigott, 13th N. Y.
Robert Perriot, 79th N. Y.	Wm. Piggott, 13th N. Y.
Sam. Patterson, 14th N. Y.	Emil Mundher, 41st N. Y.
John Mack, 14th N. Y.	Elupherio Pinto, 8th N. Y.
Joseph Marling, 14th N. Y.	John Reynolds, 2d N. Y.
Patrick McNis, 14th N. Y.	Joseph Meyer, 30th N. Y.
Warren B. Raser, 14th N. Y.	John Mecgar, 27th N. Y.
Charles Rebuff, 14th N. Y.	Jas. W. Ostrander, 27th N. Y.
George Rogers, 14th N. Y.	Jerry H. Redding, 27th N. Y.
William Nutley, 6th N. Y.	Geo. Robinson, 27th N. Y.
Thomas McNichol, 69th N. Y.	John N. Morton, 38th N. Y.
Thomas Montgomery, 69th New-York	Hiram Richmond, 38th N. Y.
	Chas. H. Pratt, 37th N. Y.
Bernard Quinn, 69th N. Y.	John Mercer, 21st N. Y.
Jas. McGraith, 69th N. Y.	J. W. Reynolds, 15th Penn.
John Nugent, 69th N. Y.	Isaac W. Marks, 15th Penn.
Louis Miller, Lin. Cavalry.	Wm. Rouach, 15th Penn.
John O'Brien, Lin. Cavalry.	Aug. P. Ranks, 16th Penn.
Walter M'Cutchin, 6th N. Y.	Wm. B. Palmer, 15th Penn.
Andrew McGrath, 6th N. Y.	Geo. G. Moore, Baker's Cav.
Daniel Money, 2d N. Y.	Geo. J. Moore, 1st Mass.
Moses L. Whiting, 15th Mass.	Chris. Quinn, 7th Ohio.
Jno. H. Prickett, 15th Mass.	James Robison, 7th Ohio.
Jno. B. Mackies, 15th Mass.	Robt. Pool, 11th Ohio.
Edwin A. Rice, 15th Mass.	J. Parlmanton, 11th Ohio.
A. A. Pelton, 15th Mass.	E. C. Palmer, 7th Ohio.
H. O. Harron, 20th Mass.	Geo. Downing, 7th Ohio.
John Quimby, 20th Mass.	Chris. Ettinger, 7th Ohio.
Valentine Rollins, 20th Mass.	Joseph Ride, 12th Ohio.
Albert Rice, 20th Mass.	Jos. E. Reaves, 4th Ohio.
John H. Rohen, 20th Mass.	Fred. Preffer, 4th Ohio.
F. Rupert, 20th Mass.	James Pollich, 4th Ohio.
Herman Rank, 20th Mass.	George Roler, 4th Ohio.
Martin Ross, 3d Michigan.	Wm. Jergant, 6th Ohio.
Roscoe G. Newll, 11th Mass.	Tim. Ryan, 6th Ohio.
Jas. Russell, 20th Mass.	Thos. Marshall, 6th Ohio.
Chas. W. Payne, 2d Conn.	John Oysterboy, 6th Ohio.
Wm. E. Rich, 2d Conn.	F. McDonald, 6th Ohio.
David Rosenpyal, 2d Conn.	Herman Proctor, 1st Ohio.
Jos. Paight, 3d Conn.	John Rafferty, 7th Ohio.
Henry Paige, 11th Conn.	Thos. Redmond, 23d Ohio.
H. O. Rigers, 7th Conn.	Geo. Robinson, 7th Ohio.
Jas. Pollard, 1st R. I.	Albert Osburn, 7th Ohio.
Elias Rounds, 2d R. I.	Irving Hobbie, 7th Ohio.
Jas. McCabe, 2d R. I.	Chas. Miller, 32d Ohio.
John McCabe, 2d R. I.	Edward C. Rook, 7th Ohio.
Henry Newton, 7th Ohio.	P. Miller, 2d Ohio.
Alex. Parker, 7th Ohio.	Martin Mulligan, 1st Ky.
Sol. Rensoyt, 7th Ohio.	Alonzo G. Rayling, 1st Ky.
Chas. Rich, 7th Ohio.	Rancom Riley, 6th Ky.
Wm. Perkins, 1st Kentucky.	Chris. Marshall, 2d N. H.
Martin Mealy, 1st Ky.	Charles Ridge, 2d N. H.
F. Resinger, 1st Kentucky.	C. H. Perry, 2d N. H.
Sam. McAlroy, 1st Ky.	Albert Robertson, 2d N. H.
Michl. McDonald, 1st Ky.	Henry Pease, 2d N. H.
Chas. Ruff, 1st Kentucky.	Chas. Ripley, 2d N. H.
Henry Nelson, 3d Kentucky.	L. Parker, 2d N. H.
Moses Weosly, 3d Ky.	Burnham Rutnam, 4th N. Hampshire.
T. G. Mallory, 4th Maine.	Henry C. Parker, 2d Wis.
Winfield S. Robinson, 5th Maine.	John Ross, 2d Wisconsin.
Master O. Hayer, 5th Me.	Elisha Reed, 2d Wisconsin.
David R. Patch, 5th Me.	Henry Rhodes, 2d Wis.
John Pelleys, 5th Me.	Lester J. Perry, 2d Wis.
Harris Pratt, 5th Maine.	Eli Marsh, 2d Wis.
Wm. Richardson, 5th Maine.	Fred'k Miller, 1st Min.
John Rogers, 5th Maine.	Jas. S. McNally, 1st Min.
Geo. Pillsbury, 3d Maine.	William Potter, 1st Min.
John Moore, 38th N. Y.	E. A. Rowley, 1st Min.
Henry L. Perkins, 2d Maine.	Edward Reasmore, 1st Min.
Edwin McTaggart, 2d Maine.	Daniel Rogers, 1st N. J.
Chas. S. Morris, 2d Maine.	James Murphy, 9th N. J.
John D. Perkins, 2d Maine.	William Morris, 9th N. J.
Thos. D. Rice, 2d Maine.	Hiram R. Parsons, 2d N. J.
Thos. H. Palmer, 3d Maine.	Lanson J. Young, 1st Min.
Geo. Raybnard, 5th Maine.	George Pifer, 1st Min.
Layf. Richards, 4th Maine.	Joseph Rogers, 13th Ind.
W. H. Packett, 4th Maine.	Levi Reynolds, 13th Ind.
S. Robinson, 4th Maine.	Charles North, 2d Ind.
Fred'k Leckler, 2d Wis.	George Roder, 1st Mich.
Richard Quinn, 5th U. S. I.	Richmond Richardson, 1st Minnesota.
Patrick Riley, 3d U. S. I.	
Granville Pollock, 9th Va.	Michael Noylan, 3d U. S. I.
Louis Porter, 5th Va.	Sidney Rice, 5th Mass.
Levi Playburn, 5th Va.	Henry Price, 1st Mass.
Robert R. Neil, 5th Va.	John Redman, 2d Vt.
Samuel Peddit, 9th Va.	Amos Robinson, 2d Vt.
Uriah Payne, 9th Va.	—— Marston, 2d Vt.
Wm. Payne, 9th Va.	Rolo Petterman, 8th Va.
Thos. Ross, 9th Va.	Samuel Prince, 9th Va.
Wm. Powell, 1st Va.	Geo. McCabe, 2d Ohio.
—— Adams, 1st Va.	Samuel Pierce, 9th Ky.
Charles Paxton, 8th Va.	Geo. Mill, (dead,)—Va.
Wm. C. Rice, — Ky.	

Total 197

The Funeral of Cols. Riker and Miller.

Yesterday, Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER and Col. JAMES MILLER, both of whom fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, were buried. During the day, both lay in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall. At 2 o'clock the doors were closed, and none but relatives of the deceased and military men were admitted. Soon after 3 o'clock, the mournful procession was formed, and passed out of the west gate of the Park in the following order:

Capt. Orpe's Troop of Cavalry.
Two Companies (infantry) of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Guard Lafayette,) and one Company of Cavalry, (dismounted,) under command of Capt. GOULET.
Carriages containing Col. RIKER's daughter and other relatives.
Pall-bearers in carriages.
Col. RIKER's Hearse.
Drawn by six black horses, covered with palls marked A. Z., and led by four Anderson Zouaves.
Marion Chasseurs, Capt. GRIFFIN, acting as Guard of Honor.
Three Officers of the Anderson Zouaves.
Col. RIKER's horse, led by his Orderly, and covered with a pall.
Carriages containing members of the Everett House Committee, and of the Central Committee of New-York National Union Clubs.
Pall-bearers, in carriages, and wearing white scarfs.
Col. MILLER's Hearse,
Drawn by six gray horses, covered with American flags.
Co. H, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Capt. McCONNELL, in hollow square, acting as guard of honor.
Col. MILLER's horse, (a bay,) led by his servant and covered with a pall and an American flag.
Carriages containing relatives and Committee of citizens from Easton, Penn.
Members of Common Council in carriages.
Maj.-Gen. Sandford and Staff.
Officers of the First Division N. Y. S. M.
Officers of Volunteer Regiments.
Chief-Engineer Decker and other Officers of the Fire Department.
Drum Corps.
Superintendent of Police Kennedy and Inspector Carpenter, on foot.
Three hundred Policemen, in charge of Drill-Inspector Turnbull.

On leaving the Park, the procession moved up Chatham-street, and the Bowery, to Bond-street, thence to Broadway; down Broadway to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred. At the grave a volley was fired over the departed heroes.

Arrivals in the City.

Count de Choiseul and family, from Charleston, S. C., arrived in the City yesterday, and engaged apartments at the New-York Hotel, where they intend remaining for some time.

Hon. D. B. St. John, of Newburgh, and Professor Gilea, of Harvard College, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Major F. H. Halsey, of the U. S. Army; James Sinclair, of Glasgow, Scotland; Capt. Lawrence, from Virginia, and Dr. Kildenstein, of the U. S. Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj. Ludlow, of the U. S. A.; Capt. Terry and family, of Goshen; Charles T. Bradford, of the U. S. N.; and Maj. Otis, of the Twentieth N. Y. V., are at the Astor House.

Hon. Charles Haight, of New-Jersey; W. C. McCall and H. B. Clay, of the U. S. A., and S. S. Parker, of Kentucky, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. F. G. Young, of Corinth; D. Addoni and C. C. Chaffee, of the U. S. A.; J. B. Todd, of Boston, and C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, are at the Brevoort House.

J. B. Burnham and W. Burnham, of Havana; W. R. Browne, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Dr. Bennett, of the U. S. Navy; S. M. Felton, of Philadelphia, and Miss M. S. Felton, of Cambridge, and J. A. Hinckman, of California, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PETROLEUM OIL EXCITEMENT.—At the last meeting of the Common Council, the following petition, drawn up by a Committee appointed at a meeting, held on Friday night last, of persons interested in the traffic of petroleum oil, was presented, and referred to the Joint Fire Department Committee:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

The memorial of the undersigned, a committee of citizens interested and engaged in the storage and manufacture of petroleum, respectfully present:

That your honorable body, at its last meeting, adopted an ordinance in relation to petroleum rock or earth oil, which, without any notice, at once prohibits its storage or manufacture under such conditions as entirely to prevent the operations in business of those whom they represent, constituting a large number of citizens of Brooklyn, and under the most severe penalties. Your honorable body, in order, it is believed, to give these citizens an opportunity of being heard before the ordinance should go into effect, passed at the same time a resolution instructing the Joint Fire Department Committee to hear the parties interested and to report if there were any cases which in its opinion ought to be excepted from the operation of the ordinance, and appointing Friday evening last for a meeting of that Committee to hear the parties, and making their report the special order for this evening. The parties so interested did attend in large numbers, but owing as they understood to unavoidable causes, the Committee were not able to form a quorum on that evening, and no opportunity, consequently, was afforded the parties of being heard, as intended by your honorable body. The undersigned having every confidence in the disposition of your honorable body, especially from the action fixing the meeting of the Committee, to give them a hearing before the ordinance should go into force, and such intention having been defeated, respectfully ask your honorable body to suspend the operation of the ordinance until such hearing shall be had and final action upon the report of the Committee by your honorable body.

(Signed,) D. O. KETCHAM, In behalf of the Committee.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—An official examination of the books of the Board of Water Commissioners shows the following to be the financial condition:

LIABILITIES

From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862:

Interest on water loan	$312,000 00
Expenditures of Water Board in 1861	95,094 24
Total	$407,094 24

RECEIPTS.

Regular rents, 1859	$6,248 00
Extra rents, 1859	2,305 07
Regular rents, 1860	33,671 48
Extra rents, 1860	5,150 10
Regular rents, 1861	169,216 00
Extra rents, 1861	34,594 40
Total	$243,062 42
Deficiency	$144,032 82

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROSPECTIVE.—The property-holders in East New-York have a longing for water privileges as well as railroad facilities and gas, which they now have. It is proposed to dig a canal from East New-York direct to Jamaica Bay, and extend Atlantic-avenue and railroad alongside of the canal to the same point. The canal project is said to be entirely practicable, and the work can be accomplished at a small cost when compared with the immense advantage that will accrue to the place.

STEAMBOAT DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, all of the upper works of the steamboat *Flag*, formerly used on the Harlem River, was destroyed by fire, at the foot of North Tenth-street. Police boat No. 1 was promptly on the spot, and floated the burning craft away from the dock in season to prevent damage to other property. The loss is estimated at $2,000, which amount is covered by insurance in New-York offices.

POLITICAL.—The Banner Republican Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, HARMANUS B. DURYEA; Vice-Presidents, S. M. GRISWOLD, J. O. NODYNE; Secretaries, E. B. SPOONER, J. G. SHERMAN. G. W. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver an address before the Club on the last Thursday evening of the present month.

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.—About 2¼ o'clock yesterday morning, the steamboat *Flag*, lying at the foot of North Fifth-street, Williamsburgh, was discovered to be on fire. The fire broke out aft, in her cabin. It was subdued by the Harbor Police steamer. Damage about $500.

LIFE IN A HOTEL.—The case of JANE SOMERBY against HORACE A. CHASE, JR., proprietor of the National Hotel, N. Y., for assault and battery, was brought to a close in the Circuit Court yesterday, the jury awarding plaintiff $100 damages.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A child, two years old, named JAMES BENNET, died yesterday from injuries received by falling out of a window to the sidewalk at No. 104 Union-street.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—For this day.—Nos. 70, 72, 74, 78, 86, 88, 94, 96, 98, 99, 108, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124. Reserved causes—Nos. 4, 13, 2.

THE NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A crowded audience was attracted to the Norfolk-street M. E. Church, on Sunday evening last, by the announcement that Rev. JAMES O. ROGERS, lately the pastor of the church, was to occupy the pulpit. Greatly to the disappointment of the congregation, Mr. ROGERS was not present, through some misunderstanding of the desires of the Committee. He will be there, without fail, on a very early occasion, which will be duly announced.

[Advertisement.]

MEASLES ARE PROSTRATING THE VOLUNTEERS by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per Box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A NATTY AY.—A newly arrived [illegible] would be very apt thus to characterize a new [illegible] hat just introduced by KNOX, and we don't know [illegible] it but you, the "Knox Cottage" [illegible]. "My [illegible] but it would be a very expressive title for it. It is [illegible] mixed braid, so light in weight that its wearer will [illegible] most fancy that he is hatless, and presents a very handsome and becoming appearance. It is decidedly the hat of the season for "Young America." KNOX's No. 212 Broadway, is the place for everybody to purchase their hats.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT BABY SHOW at BARNUM's continues to attract the attention of all lovers of beautiful children, and with the splendid dramatic performances, afternoon and evening, is filling the Museum coffers.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 10.—In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool—Mrs. Ward, Miss E. Durand, Miss M. Leeming, Miss A. Hall, Mrs. Louis Groenenberger, G. L. Morris, E. Goldberg, [illegible] Goldberg, Rev. S. Mackie, [illegible] Schaefer, [illegible] Webster, J. Frost and lady, J. Cousins, J. P. Twigg, Mr. Tease, lady, 2 children and nurse, [illegible] McAllister, Alex. McAllister, W. F. Arms and [illegible], Robinson, J. Burr, J. Greene, Mr. Dorkblow, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Supple—Total, 31, and 194 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 30	Sun sets	7 30	Moon sets	5 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 28	Gov. Island	7 13	Hell Gate	9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ..... TUESDAY, June 10.

Cleared.

Ship Geo. Hurlbut, Bunce, Liverpool, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Windsor Forest, Currie, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan; Shakespeare, (Brem.,) Fischer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Barks Lexington, Wilkins, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; James E. Ward, Dunham, Zante, James E. Ward; Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Cook, Belfast, Edmiston Bros.

Brigs E. H., Moulton, (Br.,) Sloan, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Guinare, (Br.,) Steed, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; E. Havelock, (Br.,) Dexter, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Snow Drift, Nickerson, Harwich, Mass., T. B. Chase & Co.; Avocatta, Tune, McCall & Frith; Oswego, (Br.,) Card, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; J. W., Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Elizabeth & Helen, Smith, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett.

Barge Stevens, Rainier, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Sloop Active, Baker, Norwich, G. D. Harvey.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Eastern State, Teal, Battery 72 hours, with 193 released Union prisoners to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool May 28, and Queenstown the 29th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 28, off Bell Buoy, passed ship Compromise, for New-York. From May 30, lat. 49, lon. 46, to Cape Race, passed a large number of icebergs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool May 6, with mdse. and 420 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. May 22 [illegible] from the N. Channel to the Banks, during which had strong W. winds. June 8, lat. 43 20, lon. 56, passed three icebergs.

Ship A. N. Lawrence, (of Baltimore,) Claypoole, [illegible] Havre May 4, with mdse. and 180 passengers to [illegible] & Thebaud. Had W. N. W. and W. S. W. winds most of the passage. June 4, lat. 43, lon. 59 09, spoke schr. Francis Gilmore, from Cadiz for New-York.

Ship Flora, Page, Leith 43 ds., with iron to T. R. Fowler. Off Sable Island, spoke fishing schr. Vine, of Camden, 1,300 fish. June 1, on the E. edge of the Banks, spoke ship Dorcas Prince, from Londonderry for Prince Edward's Bay.

Ship Ocean, (Brem.,) Jurgens, Hamburg 46 ds., in ballast and 130 passengers to E. Bloman & Edye. June 2, lat. 41 23, lon. 63 02, passed a Prussian ship, [illegible].

Ship Invincible, Hepburn, Liverpool May 6, with mdse. and 320 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. June 3, lon. 55, saw 3 large icebergs.

Bark T. Cushing, (of Boston,) Colcord, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Commonwealth, (Br.,) Charlton, Savanna la Mar May 17, with logwood to D. R. De Wolf. [illegible] N. of Hatteras.

Brig Elvira, Clark, East Machias 4 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Lamartine, (Norw.,) Zornachow, Rotterdam [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Co.

Brig S. C. Shaw, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Arroyo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thos. James.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) King, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to R. De Wolf.

Brig Orontambo, (of Boston,) Tracey, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to Chas. Sears.

Schr. Laura M. Mangam, Hayden, Gonaives 10 ds., with bananas to Thos. Gilmartin. June 8, 30 miles S. E. of the Highlands, passed pilot boat J. M. Waterbury, having a fore-sail set schr. in tow. The schr. had loss of mainmast and head of foremast.

Schr. Emily, (Br., of Arichat,) Leblanc, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 11 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br., of Halifax,) Johnson, Horton, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to Darrow & Hyde.

Schr. Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Grimm, Grenville, N. S., 5 ds., with potatoes to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Transit, (Br.,) McDonald, Georgetown, P. E. I., 9 ds., with oats, &c., to order.

Schr. T. J. Miller, Jones, Albany, with lumber for Boston.

Schr. Adolia, (Br.,) Wescott, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Philadelphia, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Minerva, Brooks, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. R. G. Evans, Hamilton, Virginia [illegible], in ballast.

Schr. Chrysolite, Wiggins, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Presto, Larrabe, Machias 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. C. P. Hazard, Dusl, Hartford 2 ds.

BELOW—One bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Matanzas is now on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs.

The ship Bridgewater is on the Great Balance Dock for the same purpose.

In report of schr. Kate Field, arrived yesterday from Palermo, the vessel spoken was the schr. M. W. Fernald, of Beverly, not S. M. Foster, as reported.

RETURNED.—Schr. Manhattan, Lovatt, hence 4th inst. for New-Orleans, returned to repair, having 5th inst., off Barnegat, during a heavy squall, sprung the mainmast and fore-topmast, [illegible] away, and started [illegible] the same day by pilot boat James M. Waterbury, No. 19, and towed to this City.

SEAVILLE, June 1.—The bark James Cook, of Boston, Capt. Blanchard, from Cuba, bound to New-York, with a cargo of molasses, came ashore on Corson's Inlet on the night of the 6th inst., at 10 P. M. She is lying easy, and making no water, with every prospect of getting off as soon as we get anchors out.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—Br. bark, from Cadiz for Porcelle Bay, May [illegible], lat. 48, lon. 41 30.

Mary—schr., of Marblehead, was seen, June 6, lat. 43 [illegible], lon. 67 30.

Rough and Ready—fishing schr., of Provincetown, June [illegible], lat. 43 59, lon. 63 30.

Tyro—brig, from Cienfuegos, bound N., was seen, May 23, off Cape Antonio.

Wanderer—Br. brig, from Sunderland for Boston, June 4, lat. 44 56, lon. 56.

Foreign Ports.

At Savanna la Mar, May 17, Br. ship Manchester, for Liverpool in 10 ds.; Br. barks Aid, Edwards, for London; British Tar, for do.; Balsam, do. do.; brig A. F. Larrabee, for New-York.

At Grenada, May 25, schr. Mary E. Mangam, hence, disch'g; schr. Gabelle, hence, just arr.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 29, brig Amazon, for New-Haven June 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. O. F. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 265 GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Buck-Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell to all barrels at SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.

Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or depot within two miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Bags, &c.; 25 pounds for $1. [illegible] 50c.; 6 pounds for 25c. [illegible] 10c. to $1. Cases, [illegible], and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Patented sign at the door.

Order through any grocer or Express. C. O. D.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. No caustic. No acid. No Pain. 50c. [illegible], and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. BRIGGS, Proprietor and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, AT RIVERDALE.—This is one of the most delightful Summer resorts on the Hudson, being only 14 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from St. Vincent Station. First-class families and gentlemen desiring first-class board, can now secure rooms, by applying at KNIGHT & SONS, No. 5 Courtlandt-st., [illegible] the premises at Riverdale. References exchanged.

A CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl, between 18 and 21 years of age, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; can do embroidery nicely; would have no objection to go with a lady in the country for the Summer. Can be seen until suited at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be produced. Can be seen until suited, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO the general housework of a private family; must be a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and must have good references. Apply at No. 67 West [illegible].